The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK.

Rock County Republican Convention.

A republican County Convention is hereby called to meet at the court house in the city of Janesville, at two o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, August 15th, 1888, for the following purposes:

To elect thirteen delegates to represent Rock county in the First Congressional District Convention to be held at Clinton on August 20th to nominate a candidate for member of congress.

To elect thirteen delegates to represent Rock county in the Republican State Convention to be held in Milwaukee on August 22d, to nominate candidates for state officers.

And to transact any other business which may properly come before the convention.

The several towns and wards will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Beloit, Bradford, fifth ward, city of Janesville, two (2) each; Avon, Harmony, Janesville, Johnstown, La Prairie, Magnolia, Rock, first ward city of Beloit, three (3) each, Center, Fulton, Linn, Newark, Plymouth, Porter, Turtle, City of Edgerton, second and fourth wards city of Beloit, third ward city of Janesville, four (4) each; Spring Valley, third ward city of Beloit, second ward city of Janesville, five (5) each; fourth ward city of Janesville, six (6) Clinton, and first ward city of Janesville, seven (7) each; Milton eight (8) Union nine (9).

By Order of the County Committee.
W. T. VANKIRK,
R. J. BURDON,
M. V. PRATT,
S. C. CARR,
SILAS WARD,
Republican County Committee.
Janesville, Wis., August 1st, 1888.

THE CONGRESSIONAL QUESTION.

It comes from very good authority that Racine and Kenosha counties will unite in presenting the name of Congressman Caswell for renomination at the coming congressional convention. They do this chiefly for two reasons, first because they have no candidate of their own; and second, because Mr. Caswell is not only a representative business man, but also because he is one of the best men the First district ever sent to congress.

It should probably be explained that the action of Racine and Kenosha counties is taken without any suggestion from the friends of Mr. Caswell in Jefferson county, or from himself. Mr. Caswell is not a candidate. Two years ago he gave his friends to understand that he would not ask another nomination for congress. He proposes to act in good faith in that matter. In no sense does he seek a renomination. But when two counties like Racine and Kenosha take it upon themselves to invite Mr. Caswell to become their candidate, and in this course are supported by the heaviest republican county in the district, there is no good reason why he should not accept a nomination so generously tendered him. In fact, if his business will permit him to do so, he is in duty bound to serve the people in the next congress.

The position of Rock county in this matter needs an explanation. It is of special importance that the First district shall have a man of first class ability to represent them in congress. They have tried Mr. Caswell. He has never been found wanting. There is no other candidate in the field on whom the county can unite. Rock county is strong for Caswell because he has been a strong man for the county and it is but natural that the county, under the circumstances that surround the congressional question, should tender its support to him.

The Gazette feels warranted in saying that the sentiment in this article is in perfect accord with the spirit of the republicans of Rock county.

The advocates of free trade are especially earnest in their appeals to the western farmer, as the voter most likely to furnish aid in overturning the existing fiscal policy of this country, and once more trying that of England. In their efforts to this end they are untiring, ingenious, unscrupulous. No possible resort remains untried, no illustration unused, no appeal long neglected. They seek to inflame the worthy ambition to better one's condition in life by picturing a mythical market which is at once both the cheapest for the buyer and the dearest for the seller. They seek to create sectional prejudice by persistent repetitions in speeches and writings of the antithesis "Western farmers", "eastern manufacturers", just as if the west had no manufactures, the east no agriculture. They ignore the common sense inference that, if the people of the United States paid the duty on foreign competing articles sold in this country, the foreigner would be by no means so persistent for the removal of our tariff. In view of such tactics it will be well for farmers to keep in mind certain facts which with practical men are likely to outweigh all the theories of British free traders and their attorneys in the United States.

Hay, barley, wheat, wool, etc., are grown in large quantities by Canadian farmers who never paid a cent of taxes toward the support of our government. If these men prefer to send their products here to be sold in our markets, why should they not be taxed, at least as much as our farmers are taxed, for the privilege? But the free trader says no, let the foreigner have our markets without cost, although the American farmer's taxes need to be increased in consequence, and then complacently suggests that if growing such articles under this one-sided arrangement proves unprofitable our farmers can turn their attention to some other productions.

Money is necessary to the existence of government. Under our fiscal system the main reliance of states, counties and municipalities is upon taxation of property—the exception being the sale of licenses for carrying on certain lines of business. Money raised by taxation comes from owners of factories, machinery and other personal property, as well as from farms and farm equipments, and is the price paid by the owners for defence of their rights in property and the pursuit of the business of their choice.

TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

Much News of General Interest to Be Found in the Following Paragraphs.

Europeans crops have been greatly damaged by excessive rains.

A congress will convene at Berlin to consider the Bulgarian difficulties.

Justice Day has refused to act on the Parnell investigation commission.

A cyclone in the vicinity of East Claire, Wis., damaged crops considerably.

A brick residence at Galena, Ill., was blown up by the explosion of gas in the cellar.

John H. Harmon, probably the best known politician in the country, died suddenly at Detroit.

The condition of the corn crop of Illinois is promising and the winter-wheat yield is better than the average.

Crops in a large section of Eastern Ontario will be a failure. Farmers will have to buy fodder or sacrifice their stock.

The conviction of John Dillon has been confirmed by the Dublin court and application for a writ of habeas corpus refused.

A meeting of railway employes at Minneapolis, Minn., Sunday, decided to form a union of the several brotherhoods in the Northwest.

Prisoners in the Louisville jail who had planned a general revolt were quickly cowed when the guards shot dead one of their leaders.

Flem Trout and Bob Kennedy, two toughs of Altoona, Pa., were caught in the act of setting fire to a warehouse. They are accused with having committed arson a number of times.

PLANS FOR BLAINE'S RECEPTION.

Thirty Thousand People Expected to Take Part in the Big Parade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Blaine reception committee has sent circulars to members of the Republican club announcing that the steamer City of New York would probably arrive next Wednesday morning, and that preparations would be made to start the Sam Sloan from the foot of Cortlandt street at 11 a. m. The actual start will be made an hour or two after the City of New York is sighted off Fire Island. The Sloan will carry the New York Republican Club, which has charge of the reception, the committee and a limited number of invited persons. Levi P. Morton is a member of the club, and will probably go with the party. Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band is expected to be on board. President Bartlett, of the Republican club, will welcome Mr. Blaine aboard the Sloan with as little formality as possible. The vessel will then proceed to a convenient landing, whence Mr. Blaine will be escorted to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There he will remain until the following day, when he is to review the parade. Mrs. Blaine and the other members of his party will probably come up to the city on the City of New York and join Mr. Blaine at the hotel. Preparations for the parade that is scheduled for Thursday evening are still incomplete. The procession will probably start from near Fifty-ninth street, and march down Broadway past the stand at the Worth Monument, from which Mr. Blaine will review it. Continuing down Broadway, the various organizations will drop out of the line at convenient points and seek the readiest means of transportation to their homes in or out of the city. The largest estimate to-day of the number who would be in the procession was between 30,000 and 40,000. That was given by Oliver Sumner Teall, who is secretary to the grand marshal, General Joseph C. Jackson.

To Settle Differences with England.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—In the Senate Senator Blair (N. H.) introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, requesting the President to open negotiations looking toward a settlement of all differences between England and this country, and to political union between Canada and the United States.

Must Maxwell Hang?

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—Governor Morehouse will hear on Wednesday what Maxwell's counsel have to say on the application of the British Government for a respite. The Governor said that if there was no other reason than that stated in the papers received from Secretary Bayard he would not interfere with the sentence.

A Mill Burned.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7.—Voges & Kreipke's flouring mill, two miles northwest of this city, was destroyed by fire, together with all its contents. Loss on mill and stock, $37,000; insurance on mill, $25,000.

A Furious Storm.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Storms in the central section of Missouri have caused damage to property and crops estimated at about $500,000.

In the Comedietta of "Used Up,"

Sir Charles Coldstream, a blase man of fashion, is made to deprecate everything in which everybody else is supposed to take an interest, with the languid remark that "there is really nothing in it." He even extended this criticism to the crater of Vesuvius, down which he looked but saw nothing in it." Such characters are scarcer on this side of the Atlantic than abroad, but they exist here notwithstanding. Such men need a "fillip to nature" to medicinally stimulate their jaded appetite, overcome their lassitude, and renew the zest of existence. They and others upon whom the world's enjoyments are beginning prematurely to pall will find Hostetter's Stomach Bitters a wholesome and speedy renewal of vigor and health. Appetite returns, dyspeptic and bilious symptoms disappear, the nerves grow strong, and the hour of retirement is unfraught with apprehension of uneasy repose when this superlative tonic is employed. It remedies fever and ague, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

Hay Fever.

I have been a great sufferer from hay fever for 15 years. I read of the many wondrous cures of Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try it. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest medical discovery ever known or heard of.—Dunhamel Clark, Lynn, Mass.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

A ragged tramp is stylish when you put him in one of T. J. Ziegler's elegant new spring suits. Not because the R. T. is a fit subject for a fashion plate, but because our tailor fitting suits are models of stylish dress. We have many goods and make the prices low.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

THEY ACCEPT.

Fisk and Brooks Announce Their Willingness to Run.

RINGING WORDS FOR PROHIBITION.

A Strong Plea from the Pen of General Fisk for Temperance and the Purity of the Home—Dr. Brooks' Letter.

THE COLD WATER CAMPAIGN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Ex-Governor John P. St. John has received the letter of acceptance of the candidates for President and Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket and makes them public from the headquarters of the Prohibition National Committee. Following is the letter of

GENERAL CLINTON B. FISK:

"SHARRIGHT, N. J., July 25.—*Hon. John P. St. John, Chairman*—My Dear Sir: With a grateful sense of the honor conferred upon me by the Prohibition party, at its late National convention, and with equal appreciation of the responsibilities involved therein, I accept the nomination which I did not seek, and which I earnestly desired should pass me by, and with God's help will bear our standard of Prohibition as best I can through this Presidential campaign. And thus formally responding to the formal notification received at your hands, it is fit and proper that I add some further words.

"Within a few years the temperance reform has altogether changed front. In the great country which has been and is yet waging temperance forces no longer face human appetite and habit alone; they oppose legislation, law, the purpose of political parties, the policy of State and Nation. What law creates, law alone can kill. The creature of law, the saloon, the liquor traffic, can die only at law's hand, or the hand of law's executor. Conceived in avaricious iniquity, born of sinful legislative wedlock, the licensed saloon, the legalized liquor traffic, bastard child of a civilization professing purity and virtue, must be strangled by the civilization which begot it, or that civilization must go forever branded with the scarlet letter of its own shame.

It is not enough that we reform the individual; we must reform the State. The policy of great commonwealths, of a whole people, must be remade, and put in harmony with sound economic principles, the true co-operation of industrial effort, the essential conditions of National prosperity and genuine brotherhood of man.

"So broad a demand as this can be met in but one way. It has been well said: 'A political reform can become a fact in Government only through a political party that administers government.' A reform so vast as this we advocate, involving such radical change in State and National policy, is utterly dependent, for its agitation and consummation, upon some party agent or force. To give it success, to make it indeed and indisputably a fact, that party force or agent must be in full accord with the reform, and must have in itself the power of successful achievement apart from those elements and influences alien to the reform. No party which is made public administrator by the enemies of temperance, or which owes the election of its candidates to saloon influences, can ever establish prohibition as a binding fact in government anywhere.

"The National Democratic party in its platform utters no word in condemnation of the greatest foe of the republic, the liquor traffic. That party having steadfastly, in its utterances at National conventions, maintained its allegiance to the American saloon, it was no disappointment to any one that at St. Louis in 1888 it reaffirmed its old position on this, the greatest question now being debated among men.

"It was with great reluctance that I accepted these conclusions and came to admit the imperative need of a new party, while yet the party of my old choice, the National Republican party, maintained its organization. I had followed with pride and patriotic love that party's flag, while above it floated the starry banner for which so many brave patriots fell. I had seen that party established as a fact in government one political reform dear to me from boyhood, a boon to millions in bondage and glory to us all. A long, long time I waited, against conviction and the logic of political events, hoping that my old party would take up this old reform with changed front and new conditions, and make it also the fact so many millions craved and for which they pleaded before men and God. It cost me the sacrifice of cherished association, when, four years ago, I enrolled myself in the ranks of party prohibitionists, under the flag of prohibition, bleached snowy white by the tears of smitten women and children through generations of sorrow and want.

"I have seen no hour of regret. Every day since then has shown yet more clearly the logic of my course, and the inevitable truth of my conclusions. In Michigan, in Texas, in Tennessee and Oregon, so-called non-partisan efforts to establish prohibition have failed, through partisan necessity, born of liquor elements in old party composition. In Iowa, Rhode Island and Maine the laws have been shamelessly defied for like reason. The entire trend of things, these last four years, has proven hopeless the broader range of prohibition effect, through non-partisan means, and equally futile, as a final consummation, the narrower methods of local option and high license; while from the Supreme Court itself has come, with startling emphasis, a declaration so nationalizing this reform that it can never be made of local or State limitation again. No lines of territorial wish or will can hereafter bar the liquor traffic and its fearful brood, while by National policy that traffic is recognized as legitimate, and while under that policy the National Government derives revenue therefrom.

"'The first concern of good government,' said the recent National Republican convention at Chicago, 'is the virtue and sobriety of the people, and the purity of the home.' Revenue, then, is not Government's chief concern, whether coming from internal taxation or from a tariff on importations; and any source of revenue which discounts the virtue and sobriety of the people and begets impurity in the home, should be the first object assailed by every party professing to seek good government; while the revenue derived from such a source should be the first to be foresworn—not alternatively, for sake of a protective tariff, but positively, for sake of protection dearer and more vital than the tariff can ever yield. Had I not left the Republican party four years ago, I should be compelled to leave it now, when, after reading the words I have quoted, from a resolution supplemental to but not included in its platform, and finding in these words my own idea of government's 'chief concern' set forth, I search the long platform through in vain to find condemnation of the saloon, or hint of purpose to assail it, or any sign of moral consciousness that the saloon is a curse, and its income too unholy for the Nation to share.

"If the 'chief concern' has no place in a party's platform, and a party has no policy as to that 'chief concern,' that party does not deserve the support of men who love good government and would see it maintained. The Republican party knows to-day, and knew in Chicago in June, that the public surplus, which in 1884 it declared dangerous, and then proposed to reduce, comes, about 80 per cent. of it, from a source more dangerous than the surplus—the liquor traffic.

"When the greatest Republican statesman declared, in 1883, that 'it is better to tax whisky than farms and homesteads and shops,' he knew, as he and his colleagues know now, that to tax whisky is to tax farms and homesteads and shops—since it is always those which pay the tax—that nine-tenths of the surplus represents want in the home, impurity in the home life, crime on the streets, paralysis in the shop, and an impaired demand for the products of the farm. These men must know these things, for these things are as plain as the multiplication table. And they must realize that the swift way to reduce the surplus is to end the National policy of revenue from liquor; that the right way is to aid it by declaring the manufacture, importation, transportation and sale thereof public crimes against good government, and by prohibiting and punishing them as such.

"The Prohibition party's 'chief concern' is for the purity of the home and the virtue and sobriety of the people. It asserted this in plain and unmistakable terms at Indianapolis; and it further plainly said that the 'burdens of taxation should be removed from food, clothing and other necessaries of life.' It is to-day the only avowed and consistent party ally which the home and labor have, for it would make the blessings of home cheap, and remove altogether its 'curses;' it would bring labor to sobriety, and insure employment; it would keep the factories busy to clothe labor, the farms active to feed it, and would give to our whole industrial system the impetus of a prosperity never yet known, and never possible till the saloons are put away.

"That party is not labor's truest friend which would bar the importation of paupers from abroad, or close the door of tariff competition to pauperize foreign industry, and then by a liquor system perpetuate the manufacture of paupers and criminals in our own midst, with whom honest labor must compete, and whom largely honest labor must support.

"I shall bear with glad and reverent hands the only party standard on which is inscribed 'For God, and Home and Native Land;' the standard of the only party which recognizes God as the source of government, and would defend His Holy Day from desecration; which is the guardian of home's best interests and defender of the Nation through these; and which, burying the dead past of sectional strife and bitterness, would build a living future, on the basis of sober manhood, and pure womanhood, and untainted youth, for all our united country.

"It was my privilege to aid in the good work of restoring peace and goodly fellowship and in assisting to establish industrial relations under the new order of things at the South, after war had swept bare so large an area of our National heritage; and I hold no other service of my life of such account as that which brought order, and the return of prosperity, and the rights of protected labor, to a large region prostrated by the arbitrament of arms. And now, when more than twenty years have passed, and the last sword of rebellion has been beaten into the plowshare of loyal peace, and a new South knowing no other than the Union flag rejoices in the Nation's 'new birth for freedom,' I count it the truest glory of patriotism to lead where men of the South and men of the North alike may follow, black as well as white, with equal faith in the National reform to be achieved, with equal fidelity to the Union we would protect from its only remaining foes. And I rejoice that, standing on the platform so well framed at Indianapolis, which so admirably recognizes other great principles than this of prohibition—declaring, as we do declare, that citizenship 'rests on no mere circumstance or race, color, sex, or nationality,' and affirming, as we always shall affirm, the full rights of citizenship for all standing ever, as we must, for the defense of the weak and oppressed; we can and do assert that prohibition is 'the dominant issue in National politics,' and we can and do invite to full party fellowship all who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed,' believing that as we settle this broad question for the right so shall we best conserve the welfare of our entire Nation and of every class within it, so shall we make certain the wise and speedy settlement of every lesser question involved and arising, so shall we prove ourselves Christian patriots, and ordain the perpetuity of this Christian republic. Faithfully yours, CLINTON B. FISK."

CANDIDATE BROOKS' LETTER.

In his letter accepting the nomination of the Prohibitionists for the Vice-Presidency John A. Brooks pronounces the platform formulated by that body the most honest and manly document that has emanated from any political convention since the civil war. He rejoices in the fact that the Prohibition party is founded on a principle and that its policy is an aggressive one. He points out the danger of a conflict between organized capital and labor and asserts that the platforms of the old parties, in dealing solely with economic questions, tend to foster the class feeling which already exists. He discusses briefly the tariff clauses in the three platforms and reasons that the solution proposed by the Prohibition party is the wisest.

"Two political parties demand in their platforms the abrogation of the Federal tax. But upon what ground do they base their action? The Prohibition party would strike off the tax that it may sooner destroy the traffic. It would not have the Government be a co-partner in profits wrung from the vices of its citizens. The purpose of the Republican party in the repeal of the tax is to reduce the revenues that they may not have 'to surrender any part of our protective system.' Indeed, the proposed remedy is not to be applied until this theory of protection is tested to the point of prohibition upon all foreign products such as are produced by our own people. Then if there shall remain a surplus, rather than touch the protective system they will take this traffic out of prison and bonds and turn it loose upon a helpless public to corrupt, degrade and destroy society. The Prohibitionist would take this arch criminal out of prison to hang him, the Republicans to set him at liberty. The one would repeal the tax the sooner to destroy the traffic. The other would overflow the country with free whisky rather than injure the already subsidized interests of the country.

"In the face of these indisputable facts every Christian and patriot will approve the motive prompting the one and denounce the other as the consummation of human selfishness and infamy.

"A proper protection of American labor and the infant industries of our country may and does commend itself to the majority of our people, but of infinitely more importance is the protection of our homes. To this end your platform justly subordinates all other questions.

"Society, the State and the church are built upon the home. From the homes of this country must come the future statesmen by whom the policy of the future State will be framed."

SIX PEOPLE KILLED.

A Stroke of Lightning Causes the Death of a Father and His Five Children.

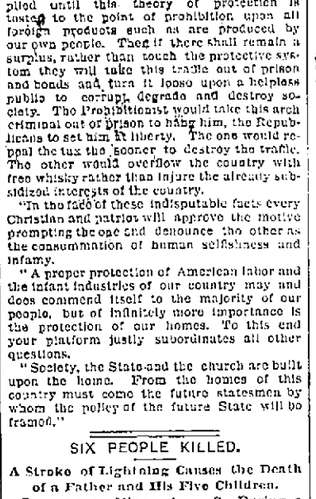
LANESBORO, Minn., Aug. 7.—During a heavy rain and thunder-storm at this place, lightning did dreadful work in the family of Martin Olson Olsted, a farmer who resides about three miles west of this point. When the storm arose the family, which consisted of the father, mother, and five children, were on their way to the cellar for safety. They had just reached the top of the stairs, when the father and four of the five children were instantly killed. The mother and another child were stunned badly, the latter dying a few hours afterward.

Base-Ball.

National League games resulted on Monday as follows: At Washington—Washington, 5; Detroit, 3. At New York—New York, 8; Indianapolis, 2. The Philadelphia-Chicago and the Boston-Pittsburgh games were postponed by rain.

Western Association: At Des Moines—Des Moines, 8; Chicago Maroons, 1. At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Minneapolis, 8. At Omaha—Omaha, 2; Milwaukee, 1.

American Association: At Brooklyn—Louisville, 3; Brooklyn, 0.



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Ten pieces Oriental and Egyptian Flouncings, white, cream and biege, that were 45c, 60c and 75c, they must all go this week at 25c a yard.

Our Pure Silk Mits at 12c a pair.

A hundred dozen Children's School Handkerchiefs this week 2c each.

We have too many Fans left, they must go. 500 of them, Japanese novelties, in every conceivable combination of colors and very desirable for decorating, without reserve we offer them this week at 7 cents each.

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We sell to customers so that they will come again; misrepresent no goods; and in all cases adjust losses satisfactory to customers when goods do not prove as we say they will.

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Repairing Harness, Cheap.
All kinds of goods in my line
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THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY OF JANESVILLE, WIS., TERMS: DAILY $6 00 PER YEAR. PAYABLE MONTHLY. WEEKLY $1 50 PER YEAR. CASH IN ADVANCE.
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WM. BLADON, SECRETARY.
JOHN G. SPENCER, CITY EDITOR.

A SORROWING NATION.

The Grief at General Sheridan's Death Universal.

A STRICTLY MILITARY FUNERAL.

The Remains to Be Interred in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, on Saturday—Tributes of Respect to the Dead Soldier.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 7.—The following pall-bearers have been selected by General Sheridan's family: General W. T. Sherman, Marshall Field, of Chicago; General Hawley, of the United States Senate; Speaker Carlisle, Vice-President Frank Thompson, of Pennsylvania railroad; General Wesley Merritt, United States Army; the senior officer of the Grand Army of the Republic in the District of Columbia; Secretary Whitney. General McFarley, General Joseph Fullerton, of St. Louis; Secretary Endicott and George W. Childs. The following officers of General Sheridan's staff are specially invited to attend the funeral: General J. W. Forsyth and Colonel John Schuyler Crosby.

It has been decided that General Sheridan's burial shall be in the Arlington National Cemetery and Saturday has been finally settled on as the day for the funeral. The other arrangements outlined in earlier dispatches remain unchanged. There will be no funeral services at this place. Colonels Kellogg and Blunt will arrive here to-day. General Schofield is also expected to day.

The arrangements for the funeral are in the hands of Dr. O'Reilly, who will arrive in the city to-day. The funeral services will be held in St. Matthew's Church in accordance with Mrs. Sheridan's wishes, and will be of the simplest possible character. Cardinal Gibbons will officiate, and will be assisted by Rev. Fathers Mackin and Kerwick. All the Roman Catholic clergy in the city will be present. Previous to the interment of the body the Cardinal will consecrate that part of the cemetery which is to be set apart for the General and his family, and then the body will be consigned to the grave with full military honors.

The funeral party will start from Nonquitt on Wednesday evening by a special boat for New Bedford. President Choate of the Old Colony has tendered the use of a special train from New Bedford to Boston, and by this the party will proceed direct. Vice-President Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania railroad, has tendered the use of a special train from New York to Washington, and the party will go by the New York & New England, the Pennsylvania Eastern connection, to New York, and thence to Washington.

A STRICTLY MILITARY FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Endicott sent the following telegram to General Schofield yesterday afternoon:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1888.—*General J. M. Schofield, Governor's Island, New York harbor:* The following dispatch received from Colonel Sheridan this morning:

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 6, 1888.—*Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:* It is Mrs Sheridan's wish that her husband should be buried with military honors and that at the same time there should be no display beyond what pertains to a strictly military funeral in proper respect to his rank. Will you be kind enough to authorize such funeral and place matters under charge of General Schofield? The funeral will be in Washington, but when and where I can not yet say. Perhaps it would be well for General Schofield to come here. M. V. SHERIDAN."

"I leave it to your discretion whether to go to Nonquitt as requested. You are hereby directed to make the necessary arrangements in regard to the funeral, including the funeral train to bear the body to Washington. By request of Mrs. Sheridan her husband will be buried with military honors, with no display beyond what pertains to a strictly military funeral in proper respect to his rank. This request will be strictly complied with and the escort will conform to regulation 631 (funeral escort to General-in-Chief), and you will issue orders for such troops to assemble as may be necessary to complete this escort. You will detail the necessary guard and bearers to go to Nonquitt and accompany the remains to Washington. Please ascertain from Mrs. Sheridan whom she wishes to be designated in orders as pall-bearers. Please inform me from time to time in regard to arrangements. The place of burial and day of funeral are still undecided. Your dispatch to the Adjutant-General of the army this morning received.

"WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
"Secretary of War."

The funeral escort under regulation 631 is as follows: A regiment of infantry, a battalion of cavalry and two light batteries.

THE SCENE AT THE DEATH-BED.

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 7.—General Sheridan's end came without warning. All through Sunday he had been in good spirits, laughing and chatting with his brothers and the members of his family. At 7:30 Dr. Matthews said the General was doing so well that there would probably be no bulletins issued for a week. After dinner at the hotel Mrs. Sheridan carried down to the General a large slice of roast beef, which he ate with apparent relish. He dozed off a bit during the afternoon, but awoke to eat supper and then went to sleep again. When the dreaded symptoms of heart failure appeared at 9:30 the General's condition was apparently not more dangerous than it has been on a number of other occasions when the remedies accomplished their purpose. No possible exertion was spared. Injections of digitalis, applications of mustard plasters, the use of ammonia and the repeated use of a powerful galvanic battery were employed, but all proved unavailing, even to arouse the General from the state of complete mental unconsciousness into which he sank soon after the first symptoms occurred, and in which he remained until he drew his last breath.

When the doctors declared him dead Mrs. Sheridan could not believe it. She took him by the shoulders and implored him to recognize her, but in vain, and as the cruel truth forced itself upon her the devoted wife, overwrought by the culmination of her sorrows, fell to the floor.

Upstairs the children slept, ignorant of their father's death. They had bidden him good-night for the last time. When they awoke Sunday morning Mrs. Sheridan told them of their father's death and the scene became pitiful. The father always petted his children, and little Phil can hardly comprehend what has happened. Mrs. Sheridan has borne herself nobly through all the sickness, and now she bears herself as a brave man's wife should.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Messages of condolence to Mrs. Sheridan are arriving at Nonquitt from all parts of the country. They are forwarded by telephone from New Bedford, the nearest telegraph station. Among them were the following:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—*Mrs. P. H. Sheridan:* We send our love and sympathy. Can we do any thing for you?

"GENERAL D. H. RUCKER."

"NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—*Colonel M. V. Sheridan:* The death of the General was totally unexpected. Newspaper men are after me, but I must for a time be silent. Command me in any way to manifest my respect for the General.

"W. T. SHERMAN."

"LONDON, Aug. 6.—*Mrs. P. H. Sheridan:* Accept my sincere condolence.

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN."

"YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 6.—*Mrs. P. H. Sheridan:* My heart turns to you in deepest sympathy. MARY S. LOGAN."

"PIEDMONT, O., Aug. 6.—*Mrs. General Sheridan:* By the death of your illustrious husband our country has lost her great battle General. All who served under him suffer with you. Mrs. Hayes joins in deepest sympathy.

"RUTHERFORD B. HAYES."

Colonel Kellogg, of General Sheridan's staff, left Washington at 2 o'clock p. m., taking with him the General's uniform and sword. The Secretary of War will issue a general order to the army announcing General Sheridan's death and directing that the flags at all military posts be placed at half-mast.

The President had an interview with the Secretary of War, and subsequently directed that Major-General Schofield, commanding the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at New York, be ordered to Washington at once to assume command. This order was subsequently countermanded and another one issued directing General Schofield to proceed to Nonquitt and take charge of the military arrangements for the funeral.

THE PRESIDENT'S SYMPATHY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The President was informed of the death of General Sheridan yesterday morning, and immediately sent the following dispatch to Mrs. Sheridan:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—*To Mrs. Sheridan, Nonquitt, Mass., via New Bedford:* While the Nation mourns its loss and shares your sorrow, let me express to you my personal grief and most sincere condolence. GROVER CLEVELAND."

The flags on the public buildings, the hotels and many business houses are at half-mast, out of respect to the memory of General Sheridan. The President received the first information of General Sheridan's death by a telephone message sent to Lina at Oakview from the White House by Colonel Lamont, who arrived there about 8:30 o'clock a. m. The President had decided to remain at Oakview during the day, but this news altered his plans, and he decided to come into the city. He reached the White House about 10:45 o'clock, and sent word for the Secretary of War to meet him at the White House. In the meantime the following executive order was issued:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—As a mark of respect to the memory of General Sheridan, the President directs that the National flag be displayed at half-mast on all the buildings of the Executive departments in the city of Washington until after his funeral shall have taken place. By direction of the President. DANIEL S. LAMONT,
"Private Secretary."

IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—In the chaplain's opening prayer in the Senate there was an indirect but feeling allusion to the death of General Sheridan. As soon as the reading of the journal was concluded Senator Edmunds (Vt.) rose and asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Senate has learned with profound regret of the death of Philip H. Sheridan, late General of the armies of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That the Senate hereby expresses its grateful sense of his great and patriotic services in the cause of his country, its deep sensibility of the loss which the Nation has sustained in his death, and its sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased."

Unanimous consent having been given Senator Edmunds said:

"It is quite unnecessary for any Senator to submit any observation in support of these resolutions. The career of General Sheridan has been so conspicuous, so grand, so noble and so patriotic that any words which I could use in respect of his memory or in praise of his career would be like gilding refined gold or painting the lily. I therefore, for my part, leave them to the judgment of the Senate without any further observation."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Subsequently a bill was introduced by Senator Farwell (Ill.) and referred to the Committee on Pensions, granting a pension of $5,000 a year to Mrs. Sheridan.

The President sent the following message to Congress at 12 o'clock:

"TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: It becomes my painful duty to announce to the Congress and to the people of the United States the death of Philip H. Sheridan, General of the Army, which occurred at a late hour last night at his summer home in the State of Massachusetts.

"The death of this valiant soldier and patriotic son of the Republic, though his long illness has been regarded with anxiety, has nevertheless shocked the country and caused universal grief.

"He had established for himself a strong hold in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen, who soon caught the true meaning and purpose of his soldierly devotion and heroic temper.

"His intrepid courage, his steadfast patriotism and the generosity of his nature inspired with peculiar warmth the love of the people.

"Above his grave affection for the man and pride in his achievements will struggle for mastery, and too much honor can not be accorded to one who was so richly endowed with all the qualities which make his death a National loss. GROVER CLEVELAND."

Executive Mansion, Washington, August 6.

A committee consisting of Senators Hawley, Manderson, Cullom, Stewart, Hampton, Gibson and Gray was appointed to represent the Senate at the funeral. The Senate then adjourned.

In his opening prayer in the House the chaplain said:

"O, eternal God; with the Nation we stand awe-struck to-day by the startling intelligence that the illustrious career of the General of the army is ended. The brilliant story of his achievements is written in the annals of the country, and he has gone to the bar of history. We commend to Thy almighty protection and fatherhood the wife who has been widowed and the children who have been made fatherless."

Routine business was then taken up, but was soon interrupted by the arrival of the President's message announcing General Sheridan's death.

Mr. Wheeler (Ala.) said this was the third time in the history of the Government that the President had announced the death of the Commander of the armies of the United States. He had prepared resolutions appropriate to the occasion, but he was informed that the Military Committee had agreed to a series of resolutions and he would refrain from offering his.

Mr. Hooker (Miss.) then asked unanimous consent to offer the following:

"*Resolved*, That this House has learned with profound grief of the death of General P. H. Sheridan, Commander of the armies of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased this House do now adjourn.

"*Resolved*, That the Speaker of this House be directed to transmit to the widow of the deceased a copy of these resolutions and the assurance of the sympathy of the House in the loss which she has sustained in common with the people of the Government.

"*Resolved*, That the Speaker of this House appoint a committee of seven members to confer with a like committee of the Senate, and after consultation with the family of the deceased to take such action as may be appropriate in regard to the public obsequies of General Sheridan."

Mr. Hooker then briefly addressed the House in eulogy of the deceased soldier. Descended from a race of people which had given to the world, in the old country and in the new, the greatest commanders of any people on earth, the career of the distinguished military man whom these resolutions were designed to honor was a mark of the singular fact that in this country there was no position in civil or military life that was not within the reach of the humblest citizen of the land." He then briefly sketched General Sheridan's career, and closed by saying that the resolutions were designed to express the universal grief and sorrow of the Nation at the death of the Commander of the armies of the United States and sympathy with his bereaved family.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Catchcon (Mich.) on behalf of the Military Committee and by Mr. Grosvenor on behalf of the people of Ohio, both of whom delivered brief eulogies of the deceased. The latter, alluding to the common belief that Sheridan was to some extent a reckless soldier, said he talked about the matter with the General a year ago, and the latter said:

"I never made a move in my life that was not studiously and carefully planned, and I gave each all the time and thought it was possible to give, and there is no greater mistake than to attribute to me the spirit of dare-devilism."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the House accordingly adjourned.

PUBLIC FEELING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Endicott paid the following tribute to General Sheridan:

"His death is a great loss to the army and to this department. I mean, as a practical, energetic man of affairs. He had a wide experience, gathered during an active military life. He knew and understood all the conditions of army life in all parts of the country and of the people with whom our soldiers have to deal, including the Indians, in whom he took peculiar interest. He was wise and sagacious, and his judgment was marked by readiness in decision and guided by shrewd common sense. He had so long held high command and had been attended by such success that he felt a confidence in his administration of affairs which was rarely at fault. I always found him most reasonable and ready to look at all sides of a question, and for a man of such impulse most open to conviction. As a soldier he of course stands quite by himself, differing with a marked and intense individuality from all our distinguished soldiers. As a cavalry officer he was pre-eminent. The rapidity of his movements, the energy with which he inspired officers and men, his unerring instincts of the battle-field, led necessarily to great success that was well deserved."

Colonel Henry L. Muldrow, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who at the beginning of the war enlisted in the Confederate army as a private and rose to the command of the Seventh Mississippi Cavalry, popularly known as Muldrow's Regiment, said:

"General Sheridan's reputation as a gallant soldier and able commander is not confined to this country, but among military men all over the world he was esteemed as among the most notable strategists and obstinate fighters of the century. By the Southern army he was regarded as an enemy whose movements, whether in attack or retreat, were always suggestive of danger, for it was well understood that he enjoyed the full confidence of his chief, and was relied upon for the execution of those subtle movements and evolutions that so often determine the issues of campaigns. While considered from a Southern standpoint many of his great achievements are credited with different results from those claimed for him by his compatriots in the war, I do not believe there is any difference between the estimates of his skill, ability, gallantry and general soldierly qualities held by the soldiers he commanded and those he confronted."

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 7.—The flag on the State House is at half staff on account of the death of General Sheridan. Governor Forraker has issued a proclamation eulogizing the dead General and ordering the flags on all civil and public buildings of the State to be displayed at half staff until and including the day of the funeral. The Governor also sent a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Sheridan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Chicago Young Men's Blaine Club, which arrived here Sunday night, abandoned their proposed parade Monday morning on account of General Sheridan's death. At a meeting the club adopted appropriate resolutions recalling the services of the deceased General at the great fire and during the Chicago riots, and extending its sympathy to his family.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—The Adjutant-General of Massachusetts issued a proclamation announcing the death of General Sheridan and ordering the flags to be displayed at half-mast on the State arsenal and armories throughout the common wealth; the standards of the militia be draped in black, and the usual badges of mourning to be worn by commissioned officers for a period of thirty days. On the day of the funeral Battery A will fire guns on Boston common at intervals of thirty minutes from sunrise to 1 p. m., and during the hours of the funeral ceremonies minute guns, and at the close of the day a National salute of thirty-six guns.

Lieutenant-Governor Brackett telegraphed Mrs. Sheridan: "Massachusetts, with the Nation, sincerely mourns and sends condolence and sympathy."

Adjutant-General Dalton telegraphed Colonel Sheridan tendering a guard of honor from the citizen soldiery.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The flags on the city hall and the county and Government buildings are at half-mast. In many down-town windows busts of General Sheridan are draped in black, and the army posts have put on emblems of mourning for the dead General. Said Mayor Roche:

"Chicago ought to take a greater interest in the funeral observances than any other city. All of us who were here during the fire will never forget the General on that distressing occasion. He was here and was one of us, and for the splendid record he made then he deserves some especial mark of respect and esteem from Chicago, and we will see that he has it."

IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The *Daily News* says: "Sheridan deserves to rank next after the highest. His name will long be a memory and an incentive to a great people."

The *Post* says: "America loses a soldier whose dash and brilliancy endeared him to the whole people."

The *Standard* says: "In Sheridan his country found a fitting man at a fitting time."

Seventeen Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—New Zealand advices received by steamer Alameda say that the ship Star of Greece went ashore near Adelaide Harbor July 13. Of twenty-seven persons on the vessel, the captain and all others were drowned excepting the first and third officers, four men and four apprentices.

Eck's Comet Seen Again.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The European Union of Astronomers announces the discovery of Eck's comet on its present return at the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope about 3 o'clock a. m. Friday, August 3.

For Congress.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—At Bay City, Mich., Congressman Byron McCutcheon, of Manistee, Mich., was renominated by the Ninth district Republican convention.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6

FLOUR—Market firm. Winter, $4.25@4.70; Spring, $4.00@4.50; Patents, $4.50@4.75; Rye Flour, $3.00@3.00.

WHEAT—Market opened active, but later ruled quiet. September, 87½@87½c; October, 84½@85½c, and December, 86½@87c.

CORN—Market quiet and easy. No. 2, 40½@40¾c; No. 2 Yellow, 40¾@41c; No. 3, 40½@40¾c; No. 3 Yellow, 40¾@40¾c; August, 40¾@40¾c; September, 40½@40¾c; October, 40½@40¾c; May, 39½@39½c.

OATS—Market steady. No. 2 cash, 27@27½c; August delivery, 24½@25½c; September, 24½@24¾c, and Year, 23½c. Sample lots quotable as follows: No. 3, 25@25½c; No. 3 White, 27½@28c; No. 2, 27½@28c, and No. 2 White, 28½@29c.

RYE—Market firm. No. 2 cash, 47½c; September delivery, 47½c; samples of No. 2, 46@46½c, and No. 3, 42@44c.

BARLEY—Market quiet and firm. No. 2 for September, 64@66c; sample lots about 60@61c for No. 3, and 85@42c for No. 4.

MESS PORK—Market fair and prices higher. Quotations ranged at $14.35@14.40 for cash; $14.30@14.40 for August; $14.32½@14.50 for September, and $14.30@14.40 for October.

LARD—Market rather active and prices higher. Quotations ranged at $8.85@8.90 for cash; $8.90@8.95 for August; $8.90@8.93 for September, and $8.90@8.95 for October.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.

WHEAT—@½c higher, strong and fairly active; No. 2 Red August, 95⅝@96c; September, 91½@93⅝c; October, 90½@90⅝c; November, 90@90⅝c; May, 91.07½@1.01¾.

CORN—½@¾c higher and quiet. Mixed Western spot, 54½@55c; futures, 51½@55c.

OATS—Quiet but firm. Western, 31@34c.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull. New Extra, $7.00@7.50. Pork steady; Old Mess, $14.75. New Mess, $15.25@15.50. Lard higher and firm; steam-rendered, $8.65.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.

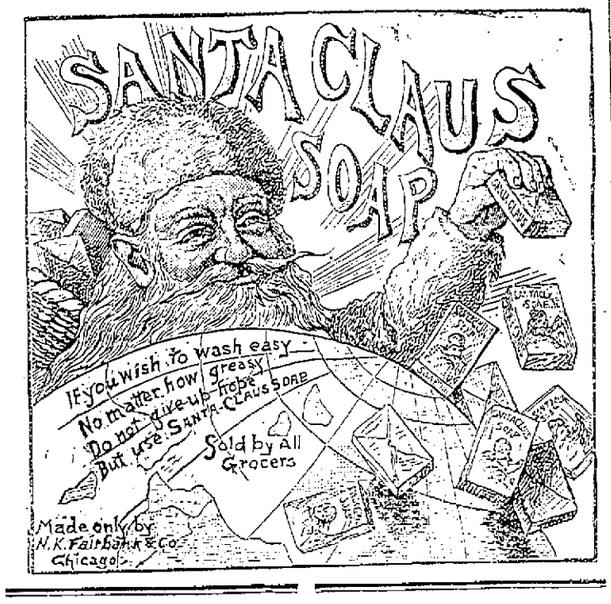
CATTLE—Market moderately active, and prices without material change. Quotations ranged at $3.30@5.25 for good to choice and extra shipping Steers; $4.00@4.80 for common to good do.; $3.35@3.75 for butchers' Steers; $2.50@3.25 for Stockers; $3.00@3.75 for Feeders; $2.00@3.40 for Texans; $2.25@3.25 for Cows, and $2.00@2.00 for inferior mixed stock and Bulls.

HOGS—Market fairly active. Sales ranged at $6.10@6.55 for light; $5.85@6.05 for rough packing; $6.05@6.60 for mixed, and $6.05@6.55 for heavy packing and shipping lots.

Short Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always begins at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung and chest affections. Trial bottles free at Frank Hall & Co., Drug Store.

The climax of perfection—The Acme Fairy Bustle—delightfully cool. Try one. ARCHIE REID.



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Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.
The best institution of the kind in the world, and the old Travelers Accident Insurance Co., THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. Thankful for past favors and solicit ing a continuance of the same, I am, Very Respectfully,
SILAS HAYNER, Agent.

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Cash Hardware Store!
At 14 River Street,
E. Hall's old stand, is the place to buy good
Hardware Cheap For Cash.
Stock new and fresh. A good
Tin Shop and All Kinds of Repairing.

Plump and Rosy Babies
"Had it not been for Lactated Food our little baby must have died. She is [illegible] it for three months, and is a plump, healthy, rosy-cheeked baby."—*Mrs. Hattie Lippen, Rochester, N. Y.*
Sleep All Night, Happy All Day
"We tried other foods, but, finding none to agree with our little one, we used Lactated Food, and it proved to be the best we could obtain. She began at once to gain flesh, and has never been in health. To-day she is the picture of [illegible]; sleeps all night can be, sleeping twelve hours at a stretch, and waking [illegible] very [illegible]."—*Mrs. S. Travis, 1072 Sumach St., Toronto, Ont.*
Cutting Teeth Easily
"Lactated Food has an ego-like food for teething children. My baby [illegible] cutting her teeth this hot weather without any trouble."—*Mrs. Minnie O. Bennett, Quebec, P. Q.*
Saved from Cholera Infantum
"Our baby had Cholera Infantum, and until we tried Lactated Food we [illegible] Monarch. It retained your Food without any trouble, and was entirely cured."
THE RESULT OF USING
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MOST NOURISHING AND ECONOMICAL OF FOODS. 150 Meals for an Infant for $1. Easily prepared. At Druggists—25 cts., 50 cts., $1.
For a valuable pamphlet entitled "The Mothers of Illustrious Men," free on application, address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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$1,500 in Cash Prizes FOR THREE BEST ADVERTISEMENTS.
The Chicago Daily News has reduced its price from two cents to One Cent per copy.
For a year past its sales have been over "a-million-a-week," and it believes it now sees the way to safely lead in placing an ideal American daily paper upon the basis of the lowest unit of American coinage—ONE CENT.
To successfully accomplish this end two things are essential:
First—To make as good a newspaper as the best, if not a little better; second—to let every man, woman and child in the Northwest KNOW it's being done, and done at one cent a day. THE DAILY NEWS believes that it is competent to take care of the first named condition, and knows of no better way of meeting the second than by general newspaper advertising. To do the latter most effectively it here solicits the co-operation of all who believe themselves competent to write an effective newspaper advertisement. To induce the best effort in its service in this matter THE DAILY NEWS will reward the writers of the three best advertisements submitted, with three cash prizes, aggregating Fifteen Hundred Dollars, divided as follows:

First Cash Prize—For best advertisement,	$1,000.00
Second Cash Prize—For second best advertisement,	300.00
Third Cash Prize—For third best advertisement,	200.00
Total,	$1,500.00

The advertisement may be a single announcement, or a series of announcements not exceeding six in number. The space required must not exceed that occupied by this advertisement—eight inches deep, six and one-quarter inches wide.
For the general guidance of all who enter the competition, the following ten points are briefly stated as being those which THE DAILY NEWS will require to be most prominently brought out. The advertisement must emphasize:
1—That THE DAILY NEWS is first, last and all the time, a *news*-paper. Because that should be the first and controlling consideration in the production of an American Daily paper,—and it isn't always so. It costs money, enterprise and hard work in unstinted measure to make a genuine *news*-paper.
2—That THE DAILY NEWS is a daily paper for busy people. Because this is a country of busy people, and the North-west is the busiest part of it. Most people haven't the time or patience to read a "blanket-sheet,"—they absolutely haven't any use for it. Newspaper reading, after all, is but an incident of life, not its chief business. Therefore THE DAILY NEWS is a short-and-to-the-point-paper
3—That THE DAILY NEWS is an independent, truth-telling newspaper. Because the American people are intelligent enough to prefer honest, impartial journalism to the misleading, truth-discoloring dishonesty of the reputation political organ. Because people want to know the truth in political matters; the most violent partisan doesn't want misinformation for a daily diet. And as to editorial expression, even the most unreasonable partisan will rarely take lasting offence at an adverse opinion, so long as he is confident of the *honesty of purpose* back of the opinion. It's not the mere fact of disagreement that makes trouble, it's the suspicion of insincerity. *[Make this point very strong and clear. It's because* THE DAILY NEWS *has won it's way to the confidence of its readers of every political faith that it has a circulation of over "a-million-a-week."]*
4—That THE DAILY NEWS is a family paper. Because this is the age of the newspaper,—a time when everybody reads it, and it is all-important that the newspaper should be made with direct reference to the needs of *all* the members of the family. Woman and her interests never occupied so large a share of the world's thought as to-day—a fact not to be overlooked. The moral tone and influence of a daily paper must also be constantly watched, for children read it. The DAILY NEWS is for the home, and therefore it follows
5—That THE DAILY NEWS is against the saloon. Because "the liquor interest" arrogantly assumes to dominate in American politics, and THE DAILY NEWS believes that it is not for the country's good that any one interest should thus over-ride all others, much less one which stands as the representative of all that is most un-American among us. THE DAILY NEWS is not the organ of prohibition. It is not sure that prohibition is the best thing. Good people who have made this subject a life-long study do not agree as to the remedy. THE DAILY NEWS has no utopian hope that it is possible to legislate men into goodness, but it has a very positive conviction that it is entirely practicable, and altogether desirable, to legislate saloon-keepers into their proper place, as being engaged in a traffic which here, as everywhere else in the civilized world, is only tolerated as, apparently, a necessary evil. *[There must be no uncertain sound on this point.]*
6—That THE DAILY NEWS is a happy paper. Because it believes in the practical wisdom of being good natured; of being generally satisfied rather than everlastingly dissatisfied. The chronic fault-finder is a nuisance, and THE DAILY NEWS will have the least possible of him. The world is better than it used to be, and is getting better every day. It's a good place to live in—let's make the best of it.
7—That THE DAILY NEWS costs a great deal of money to make. Because there is sometimes no way of demonstrating the value of a thing, to some people, so conclusively as by showing, even in part, what it costs to make it. There are 500 people on the regular weekly pay-roll of THE DAILY NEWS, and their salaries range from $5,500 to $6,000 per week, aggregating $300,000 a year. The white paper costs another $300,000 a year. The aggregate expenditures of THE DAILY NEWS for 1888 will vary but a trifle either way from $600,000. And yet
8—That THE DAILY NEWS now costs the reader only One Cent a Day. Because this is the most wonderful thing in modern journalism, and deserves telling o'er and o'er. *[There is little danger of making too much of this point.]*
9—That THE DAILY NEWS is now literally everybody's paper. Because heretofore metropolitan daily papers have been too expensive, both in price and in time required to read them, to make it practicable for the farmer or the mechanic to take them. Now this is changed. The farmer particularly should take a daily paper now that it costs but little more than the old-time weekly, and is condensed so that he can also afford the time to read it. He'll save its yearly cost over and over again by knowing the market prices every day, instead of weekly as heretofore.
10—That THE DAILY NEWS now inaugurates a newspaper revolution. Because such a combination of values as it now offers the reader is absolutely without parallel among American newspapers, and it is bound to make the dry-bones rattle. The result of this revolution is that every English reading person living within daily newspaper distance of Chicago can now afford, both as to price and time, to have his city daily.
Other points will suggest themselves to the regular reader of the paper itself, and may be introduced according to the judgment of the advertisement writer. Outline illustrations and poetry may be introduced if desired, but they are not necessarily essential to success in the competition. The prizes will be awarded to the three most successful advertisements, the publisher of THE DAILY NEWS being the sole judge, whatever may be the absolute grade of their merit. All advertisements must be received before September 1st next, and the awards will be made at the earliest date practicable thereafter. Intending competitors must apply for the paper's complete prospectus, and advertisements must be submitted under the conditions therein named in detail.
VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher The Daily News, Chicago.

Jeweler and Optician.
S. C. BURNHAM.
FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
71 EAST MILWAUKEE ST. JANESVILLE, WIS.

WE
— MAKE —
SUITS TO ORDER
By men tailors for
$25.
The largest line of piece goods to select from in Rock County.
Kneff, Allen & Co.
19 East Milwaukee St.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed.
OUR NEW UPRIGHT
Takes the Lead for Comfort and Elegance. Mf'd. only by
A. H. Andrews & Co.
(Bank & Office Fittings.) 195 Wabash Av. Chicago.
Catalog FREE. Mention this Paper.

CAMPAIGN GOODS
Our new CATALOGUE OF CAMPAIGN OUTFITS, with constitution, drill tactics and full information about organizing and drilling Marching Clubs. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
108 Madison St., CHICAGO. 241 Broadway, NEW YORK.

THE FARMERS' PAINTS
COIT & CO.'S
HOUSE
FLOOR
BUGGY
AND BARN PAINTS
Honest-made, durable, and worthy of preference over all others. Endorsed by practical painters. It is to your advantage to try our Paints. COIT & CO., Chicago, Mfrs.

Something Here
FOR YOU.
TROUSERINGS
Some fifty different styles. We're selling at about two-thirds their former price, are a positive bargain. You'll say so when you see them.
A very fine line of
NECKWEAR!
At the popular prices—25c, 50c and 75 cents.
NIGHT SHIRTS
From the very plainest to the most exquisitely decorated $1 00, $1 25 to $3 00.
We have all the best makes of
HATS
—the latest styles, at less than regulation prices.
Just enough for a Suit or a pair of trousers is all that remains of some of our very choice cloths, and we are closing out at very low prices. These you will find in our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
Call and see our line before purchasing.
J. L. FORD,
51 West Milwaukee Street.

IF YOU WISH!
To find the store that keeps the best assortment and sell the cheapest, just call at
E. HALL'S.
55 West Milwaukee Street.
where you can find
Dry Goods, Tinware, Crockery, Hats, Gloves, Grain Bags, Corset Warp, Bird Cages, Men's Clothing, White Shirts, Woodenware, Lead, Underwear, Whitewash Brushes.
And Ten Thousand other articles
NEW GOODS DAILY
Just try a Cash store.
E. HALL

Wheelock's Crockery Store
Is making special
LOW PRICES!
ON

Summer Goods!
To close them out. Now is the time to get a
JEWETT REFRIGERATOR,
ICE CREAM FREEZER,

POST OFFICE.

The closing of mails from February 20, 1888 until further notice will be as follows:

Milwaukee, Milton, Whitewater, Palmyra, Monroe, Brodhead, Beloit and Rockford, Illinois .... 9:00 a. m.
Milwaukee and way, Chicago and Cedar Rapids—(west of Da Kalb, Ill.) .... 11:10 a. m.
Chicago and Eastern, Racine and Rock Island—east, Chicago and Rock Island—west, Chicago and Winona via. Madison .... 12:50 m.
Northern .... 1:00 p. m.
Chicago and Eastern via. Afton .... 2:00 p. m.
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien—west, (Northern Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, Milton, Leyden, Center and Fellows .... 4:20 p. m.
Milwaukee and Mineral Point via. Monroe and Darlington .... 5:30 p. m.
Beloit .... 5:30 p. m.
Chicago and Winona, via. Madison 8:30 p. m.
Chicago and Eastern .... 8:00 p. m.
Chicago and La Crosse—(East and west of Watertown) .... 8:00 p. m.

OVERLAND.

Emerald Grove and Fairfield .... 2:00 p. m.
Johnstown and Richmond .... 2:00 p. m.

The collection of mail by carriers will be made at the hours designated upon the card attached to each mail box.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The attention of the public is called and recommended to the use of the Money Order system as a prompt, cheap and safe method of transmitting small sums of money. The fees for Money Orders are as follows

Orders not exceeding $5, five cents.
Orders exceeding $5 and not exceeding $10, 8 cents.
Orders exceeding $10 and not exceeding $15, 10 cents.
Orders exceeding $15 and not exceeding $30, 25 cents.
Orders exceeding $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents.
Orders exceeding $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.
Orders exceeding $50 and not exceeding $60, 30 cents.
Orders exceeding $60 and not exceeding $70, 35 cents.
Orders exceeding $70 and not exceeding $80, 40 cents.
Orders exceeding $80 and not exceeding $100, 45 cents.

OFFICE HOURS.

For delivery of mail, etc., from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Money Order department, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
On Sunday for delivery of mail, from 12 to 1 p. m.

CLARENCE L. CLARK, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Chicago & Northwestern.
Trains at Janesville Station.

DEPART.

For Chicago*	8:25 A
For Chicago	7:30 A M
For Chicago, Clinton and Sharon (dining car breakfast*	6:15 A M
For Chicago	12:30 P M
For Chicago, Beloit and Rockford*	2:30 P M
For Madison and Winona	12:30 P M
For Evansville, Madison and St. Paul and Winona (new line)*	2:00 A
For Madison and St Paul	8:15 P M
For Beloit and Caledonia	6:20 A M
For Beloit	8:40 A M
For Beloit, Belvidere, Sycamore, DeKalb, Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Rockford	12:05 P M
For Beloit and Rockford	7:05 P M
For Watertown, Oshkosh and Green Bay	1:20 P M
For Watertown, Oshkosh and Green Bay	8:35
For Watertown, Fond du Lac and points north	6:15 A M
For Milwaukee and Waukesha	1:20 P M

ARRIVE.

From Milwaukee and Waukesha	9:10 P M
From Chicago*	2:00 A M
From Chicago, Sharon and Clinton*	8:40 P M
From Beloit and Chicago*	1:15 P M
From Chicago	8:30 P M
From Beloit and Rockford	8:40 A M
From Beloit, Rockford, Belvidere and DeKalb	7:20 P M
From Beloit and Caledonia	9:40 P M
From Green Bay, Oshkosh and Watertown	12:01 P M
From Green Bay, Oshkosh and Watertown	6:03 A M
From Madison and Winona	8:15 P M
From Madison and St Paul*	6 15 A M
From Madison, Evansville and St. Paul and Winona (new line)	8:25 A M
From Watertown, Fond du Lac and points north	6:10 P M

*Daily.
†Daily except Monday.
All other trains daily except Sunday.

O. A. POTTER, Agent, Janesville, Wis.
M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Supt.
E. P. WILSON, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

TRAINS LEAVE.

For Mineral Point	9:20 A M
For Milwaukee	5:15 P M
For Milwaukee and Chicago	9:25 A M 12:03 P M
For Madison and Portage	9:20 A M
For Madison, Prairie du Chien and West	5:20 P M
For Chicago Beloit, Rockford and Rock Island	9:23 A M
For Chicago, Council Bluffs and West	12:08 P M
For Beloit and Rockford	6:25 P M
For Monroe Mineral Point, Platteville and Shullsburg	9:30 A M
For Platteville and Shullsburg (mail)	6:25 P M
For Monroe (freight and passenger)	10:15 P M

TRAINS ARRIVE.

From Milwaukee	9:20 A M 6 20 P M
From Milwaukee and Chicago	8:50 P M
From St. Paul, Madison and Portage	9:13 A M 1:08 P M
From Chicago, Rockford and Beloit	2:50 P M
From Rock Island, St. Louis & West	8:06 A M
From Chicago, Council Bluffs and Southwest	5:15 P M
From Platteville, Mineral Point, Darlington and Monroe	9 10 A M
From Mineral Point & Monroe	5 10 P M
From Monroe (freight and passenger)	8:10 P M

H. K. JOHNSON, Agent.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Penetrates the Centres of Population in

ILLINOIS, IOWA
WISCONSIN!
MICHIGAN,
MINNESOTA
DAKOTA,
NEBRASKA AND WYOMING.

Its TRAIN SERVICE is carefully arranged to meet requirements of local travel, as well as to furnish the most attractive Routes for through travel between important

TRADE CENTRES.

Its EQUIPMENT of Day and Parlor Cars, Dining and Palace Sleeping Cars is without rival.

Its ROAD-BED is perfection, of stone-ballasted Steel.

The NORTH-WESTERN is the favorite route for the Commercial Traveler, the Tourist and the Seekers after New Homes in the Golden Northwest.

Detailed information cheerfully furnished by

O. A. POTTER, Agent, Janesville, Wis.
J. M. WHITMAN, General Manager.
H. C. WICKER, Traffic Manager.
E. P. WILSON, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST PAUL RAILWAY CO.

Owns and operates nearly 5,650 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin Iowa Missouri, Minnesota and Dakota.

It is the Best Direct Route between all principal points in the Northwest Southwest and Far West

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc., apply to the nearest station agent of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST PAUL RAILWAY, or to any railroad agent anywhere in the World.

ROSWELL MILLER, General Manager.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.
J. F. TUCKER, Asst. Genl. Man.
GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Asst. Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

For information in reference to Lands and Towns owned by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, write to H. G. HAUGAN Land Commissioner, MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write:

89 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., January 8th, 1888.
Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I have told of the pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully. F. H. LOWENSTEIN.

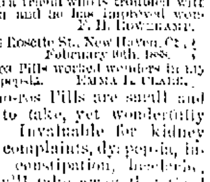
18 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct., February 9th, 1888.
Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA I. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling, giving new life and strength.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. New Haven, Ct.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless, and will effect a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by FRANK SHERER, Druggist, 43 W. Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.

HOSE!

HOSE REELS

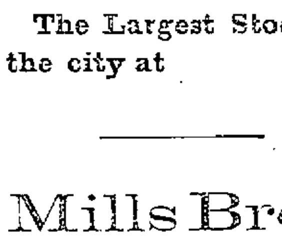
AND LAWN

SPRINKLERS

The Largest Stock in the city at

Mills Bros,

RIVER STREET.



This is the Top of the GENUINE Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. All others, similar are imitation.

This exact Label is on each Pearl Top Chimney. A dealer may say and think he has others as good, BUT HE HAS NOT.

Insist upon the Exact Label and Top.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY GEO. A. MACBETH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE AT WHEELOCK'S CROCKERY STORE

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

HAY-FEVER Try the Cure.

A particle is applied into the nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists, by mail registered, 60 cts.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St. New York. jan10deodawly

MEN ONLY

FOR MEN ONLY!

A NEW BOOK ON DEBILITY & ATROPHY

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Where Are You Going?

When do you start? Where from? How many in your party? What amount of freight or baggage have you? What route do you prefer? Upon receipt of an answer to the above questions you will be furnished, free of expense, with the lowest rates, also maps, time tables, pamphlets, or other valuable information which will save you money. Agents will call in person if necessary. Parties ready to answer questions should cut out this for future reference. It may become useful. Address C. H. WARREN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Send for map of Northwest.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY AUGUST 7.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Sermon by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.

The Bible Divinely Inspired and Divinely Protected—It Stands Intact, Despite All Furious Assaults—The Splendid Work of Orthodoxy.

The subject of Dr. Talmage's recent sermon was: "Is Orthodoxy Stale and Unreasonable?" His text was taken from the sixteenth verse of the sixth chapter of Jeremiah: "Ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls." Following is the sermon:

A great London fog has come down upon some of the ministers and some of the churches in the shape of what is called "advanced thought" in Biblical interpretation. All of them, and without any exception, deny the full inspiration of the Bible. Genesis is an allegory, and there are many myths in the Bible, and they philosophize and guess and reason and evolute until they land in a great continent of mud, from which, I fear, for all eternity they will not be able to extricate themselves.

The Bible is not only divinely inspired, but it is divinely protected in its present shape. You could as easily, without detection, take from the writings of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and institute in place thereof Alexander Smith's drama as at any time during the last fifteen hundred years a man could have made any important change in the Bible without immediate detection. If there had been an element of weakness or of deception, or of disintegration, the book would long ago have fallen to pieces. If there had been one loose brick or cracked casement in this castellated truth, surely the bombardment of eight centuries would have discovered and broken through that imperfection. The fact that the Bible stands intact, notwithstanding all the furious assaults on all sides upon it, is proof to me that it is a miracle, and every miracle is of God.

"But," says some one, "while we admit the Bible is of God, it has not been understood until our time." My answer is that if the Bible be a letter from God, our Father, to man, His child, is it not strange that that letter should have been written in such a way that it should allow seventy generations to pass away and be buried before the letter could be understood? That would be a very bright father who should write a letter for the guidance and intelligence of his children, not understandable until a thousand years after they were buried and forgotten! While as the years roll on other beauties and excellencies will unfold from the Scriptures, that the Bible is such a dead failure that all the Christian scholars for eighteen hundred years were deceived in regard to vast reaches of its meaning, is a demand upon my credulity so great that if I found myself at all disposed to yield to it I should to-morrow morning apply at some insane asylum as unfit to go alone.

Who make up this precious group of advanced thinkers to whom God has made especial revelation in our time of that which He tried to make known thousands of years ago and failed to make intelligible? Are they so distinguished for unworldliness, piety and scholarship that it is to be expected that they would have been chosen to fix up the defective work of Moses and Isaiah and Paul and Christ? Is it at all possible? I wonder on what mountain these modern exegetes were transfigured? I wonder what star pointed down to their birthplace? Was it the North star or the Evening star or the Dipper? As they came through and descended to our world did Mars blush or Saturn lose one of its rings? When I find these modern wiseacres attempting to improve upon the work of the Almighty and to interlard it with their wisdom and to suggest prophetic and apostolic errata, I am filled with a disgust insufferable. Advanced thought, which proposes to tell the Lord what He ought to have said thousands of years ago, and would have said if He had been as wise as his nineteenth-century critics! All this comes of living away back in the eternities instead of 1888. I have two wonders in regard to these men. The first one is how the Lord got along without them before they were born. The second wonder is how the Lord will get along without them after they are dead.

"But," say some, "do you really think the Scriptures are inspired throughout?" Yes, either as history or as guidance. Gibbon and Josephus and Prescott record in their histories a great many things they did not approve of. When George Bancroft puts upon his brilliant historical page the account of an Indian massacre, does he approve of that massacre? There are scores of things in the Bible which neither God nor inspired men sanctioned. Either as history or as guidance the entire Bible was inspired of God.

"But," says some one, "don't you think that the copyists might have made mistakes in transferring the divine words from one manuscript to another?" Yes, no doubt there were such mistakes; but they no more affect the meaning of the Scriptures than the misspelling of a word or the ungrammatical structure of a sentence in a last will and testament affect the validity or the meaning of that will. All the mistakes made by the copyists in the Scriptures do not amount to any more importance than the difference between your spelling in a document the word forty "forty" or "fourty." This book is the last will and testament of God to our lost world, and it bequeaths every thing in the right way, although human hands may have damaged the grammar or made unjustifiable interpolation.

These men who pride themselves in our day on being advanced thinkers in Biblical interpretation will all of them end in atheism, if they live long enough, and I declare here to-day they are doing more in the different denominations of Christians, and throughout the world, for damaging Christianity and hindering the cause of the world's betterment than five thousand Robert Ingersolls could do. That man who stands inside a castle is far more dangerous, if he be an enemy, than five thousand enemies outside the castle. Robert G. Ingersoll assails the castle from the outside. These men who pretend to be advanced thinkers in all the denominations are fighting the truth from the inside and trying to shove back the bolts and swing open the gates.

Now, I am in favor of the greatest freedom of religious thought and discussion. I would have as much liberty for heterodoxy as for orthodoxy. If I should change my theories of religion I should preach them out and out, but not in the building where I am accustomed to preach, for that was created by people who believe in an entire Bible, and it would be dishonest for me to promulgate sentiments different from those for which that building was put up. When we enter any denomination as ministers of religion we take a solemn vow that we will preach the sentiments of that denomination. If we change our theories, as we have a right to change them, then there is a world several thousand miles in circumference, and there are hundreds of halls and hundreds of academies of music where we can ventilate our sentiments.

I remember that in all our cities, in time of political agitation, there are the Republican headquarters and the Democratic headquarters. Suppose I should go into one of these headquarters pretending to be in sympathy with their work, at the same time electioneering for the opposite party. I would soon find that the centrifugal force was greater than the centripetal! Now, if a man enters a denomination of Christians, taking a solemn oath, as we all do, that he will promulgate the theories of that denomination, and then the man shall proclaim some other theory, he has broken his oath, and he is an out-and-out perjurer. Nevertheless, I declare for largest liberty in religious discussion. I would no more have the attempt to rear a monument to Thomas Paine interfered with than I would have interfered with the lifting of the splendid monument to Washington. Largest liberty for the body, largest liberty for the mind, largest liberty for the soul.

Now, I want to show you, as a matter of advocacy for what I believe to be the right, the splendors of orthodoxy. Many have supposed that its disciples are people of flat skulls and no reading, and behind the age, and the victims of gullibility. I shall show you that the word orthodoxy stands for the greatest splendors outside of Heaven. Behold the splendors of its achievements. All the missionaries of the Gospel the world round are men who believe in an entire Bible. Call the roll of all the missionaries who are enduring sacrifices in the ends of the earth for the cause of religion and the world's betterment, and they all believe in an entire Bible. Just as soon as a missionary begins to doubt whether there ever was a Garden of Eden, or whether there is any such thing as future punishment, he comes right home from Beyrout or Madras and goes into the insurance business! All the missionary societies this day are officered by orthodox men and are supported by orthodox churches.

Orthodoxy, beginning with the Sandwich Islands, has captured vast regions of barbarism for civilization, while heterodoxy has to capture the first square inch. Blatant for many years in Great Britain and the United States, and strutting about with a peacockian braggadocio, it has yet to capture the first continent, the first State, the first township, the first ward, the first space of ground as big as you could cover with the small end of a sharp pin. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Protestant churches of America were built by people who believed in an entire Bible. The pulpit now may preach some other gospel, but it is a heterodox gun on an orthodox carriage. The foundations of all the churches that are of very great use in this world to-day were laid by men who believed the Bible from lid to lid, and if I can not take it in that way I will not take it at all; just as if I received a letter that pretended to come from a friend, and part of it was his and part somebody else's, and the other part somebody else's, and it was a sort of literary mongrelism, I would throw the garbled sheets into the waste basket.

No church of very great influence to-day but was built by those who believed in an entire Bible. Neither will a church last long built on a part of the Bible. You have noticed, I suppose, that as soon as a man begins to give up the Bible he is apt to preach in some hall, and he has an audience while he lives, and when he dies the church dies. If I thought that my church in Brooklyn was built on a quarter of a Bible, or a half Bible, or three-quarters of a Bible, or ninety-nine one-hundredths of a Bible, I would expect it to die when I die; but when I know it is built on the entire word of God, I know it will last two hundred years after you and I sleep the last sleep. Oh, the splendors of an orthodoxy which with ten thousand hands and ten thousand pulpits and ten thousand Christian churches is trying to save the world!

In Music Hall, Boston, for many years stood Theodore Parker battling orthodoxy, giving it, as some supposed at that time, its death wound. He was the most fascinating man I ever heard or ever expected to hear, and I came out from hearing him thinking, in my boyhood way: "Well, that's the death of the church." On that same street, and not far from being opposite, stood Park Congregational Church, called by its enemies "Hell Fire Corner." Theodore Parker died and his church died with him; or, if it is in existence, it is so small you can not see it with the naked eye. Park Congregational church still stands on "Hell Fire Corner," thundering away the magnificent truths of this glorious orthodoxy, just as though Theodore Parker had never lived. All that Boston, or Brooklyn, or New York, or the world ever got that is worth having came through the wide aqueduct of orthodoxy from the throne of God.

Behold the splendors of character built up by orthodoxy. Who had the greatest human intellect the world ever knew? Paul. In physical stature insignificant; in mind, head and shoulders above all the giants of the age. Orthodox from scalp to heel. Who was the greatest poet the ages ever saw, acknowledged to be so both by infidels and Christians? John Milton, seeing more without eyes than any body else ever saw with eyes. Orthodox from scalp to heel. Who was the greatest reformer the world has ever seen, so acknowledged by infidels as well as by Christians? Martin Luther. Orthodox from scalp to heel.

Then look at the certitudes. O man, believing in an entire Bible, where did you come from? Answer: "I descended from a perfect parentage in paradise, and Jehovah breathed into my nostrils the breath of life. I am a son of God." O man, believing in a half-and-half Bible, believing in a Bible in spots, where did you come from? Answer: "It is all uncertain; in my ancestral line away back there was an ourang-outang and a tadpole and a pollywog, and it took millions of years to get me evoluted." O man, believing in a Bible in spots, where are you going to when you quit this world? Answer: "Going into a great to be, so on into the great somewhere, and then I shall pass through on into the great anywhere, and I shall probably arrive in the nowhere." That is where I thought you would fetch up. O man, believing in an entire Bible, and believing with all your heart, where are you going to when you leave this world? Answer: "I am going to my Father's house; I am going into the companionship of my loved ones who have gone before; I am going to leave all my sins, and I am going to be with God and like God forever and ever." Oh, the glorious certitudes of orthodoxy!

Behold the splendors of orthodoxy in its announcement of two destinies.

Palace and penitentiary. Palace with gates on all sides, through which all may enter and live on celestial luxuries world without end, and all for the knocking and the asking. A palace grander than if all the Alhambras and the Versailles and the Windsor castles and the Winter gardens and the imperial abodes of all the earth were heaved up into one architectural glory. At the other end of the universe a penitentiary, where men who want their sins can have them. Would it be fair that you and I should have our choice of Christ and the palace and other men be denied their choice of sin and eternal degradation? Palace and penitentiary. The first of no use unless you have the last. Brooklyn and New York would be better places to live in with Raymond-Street jail and the Tombs and Sing Sing and all the small-pox hospitals emptied on them than Heaven would be if there were no hell. Palace and penitentiary. If I see a man with a full bowl of sin, and he thirsts for it, and his whole nature craves it, and he takes hold with both hands and presses that bowl to his lips, and then presses it hard between his teeth, and the draught begins to pour its sweetness down his throat, shall we snatch away the bowl, and jerk the man up to the gate of Heaven, and push him in if he does not want to go and sit down and sing psalms forever? No. God has made you and me so completely free that we need not go to Heaven unless we prefer it. Not more free to soar than free to sink.

Nearly all the heterodox people I know believe all are coming out at the same destiny; without regard to faith or character we are all coming out at the shining gate. There they are, all in glory together. Thomas Paine and George Whitefield, Jezebel and Mary Lyon, Nero and Charles Wesley, Charles Guiteau and James A. Garfield, John Wilkes Booth and Abraham Lincoln—all in glory together! All the innocent men, women and children who were massacred, side by side with their murderers. If we are all coming out at the same destiny, without regard to character, then it is true. I turn away from such a debauched Heaven. Against that caldron of piety and blasphemy, philanthropy and assassination, self-sacrifice and beastliness, I place the two destinies of the Bible forever and forever and forever apart.

Behold also the splendors of the Christian orthodox deathbeds.

Those who deny the Bible, or deny any part of it, never die well. They either go out in darkness or they go out in silence portentous. You may gather up all the biographies that have come forth since the art of printing was invented, and I challenge you to show me a triumphant death of a man who rejected the Scriptures, or rejected any part of them. Here I make a great wide avenue. On the one I put the deathbeds of those who believed in an entire Bible. On the other side of that avenue I put the deathbeds of those who rejected part of the Bible, or rejected all of the Bible. Now, take my arm and let us pass through this dividing avenue. Look off upon the right side. Here are the deathbeds on the right side of this avenue. "Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!" "Free grace!" "Glory, glory!" "I am sweeping through the gates washed in the blood of the Lamb!" "The chariots are coming!" "I mount, I fly!" "Wings, wings!" "They are coming for me!" "Peace, be still!" Alfred Cookman's deathbed, Richard Cecil's deathbed, Commodore Foote's deathbed, your father's deathbed, your mother's deathbed, your sister's deathbed, your child's deathbed. Ten thousand radiant, songful deathbeds of those who believed an entire Bible.

Now take my arm and let us go through that avenue and look off upon the other side. No smile of hope. No shout of triumph. No face supernaturally illumined. Those who reject any part of the Bible never die well. No beckoning for angels to come. No listening for the celestial escort. Without any exception they go out of the world because they are pushed out; while on the other hand the list of those who believed in an entire Bible and have gone out of the world in triumph is a list so long it seems interminable. Oh, is not that a splendid influence, this orthodoxy, which makes that which must otherwise be the most dreadful hour of life—the last hour—positively paradisaical!

Young men, old men, middle-aged men, take sides in this contest between orthodoxy and heterodoxy. "Ask for the old paths, walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls." But you follow this crusade against any part of the Bible—first of all you will give up Genesis, which is as true as Matthew; then you will give up all the historical parts of the Bible; then after awhile you will give up the miracles; then you will find it convenient to give up the Ten Commandments; and then after awhile you will wake up in a fountainless, rockless, treeless desert swept of everlasting sirocco. If you are laughed at you can afford to be laughed at for standing by the Bible just as God has given it to you and miraculously preserved it.

Do not jump overboard from the staunch old Great Eastern of old-fashioned orthodoxy until there is something ready to take you up stronger than the fantastic yawl which has painted on the side: "Advanced thought," and which leaks at the prow and leaks at the stern and has a steel pen for one oar and a glib tongue for the other oar, and now tips over this way and then tips over that way, until you do not know whether the passengers will land in the breakers of despair or on the sinking sand of infidelity and atheism.

I am in full sympathy with the advancements of our time, but this world will never advance a single inch beyond this old Bible. God was just as capable of dictating the truth to the prophets and apostles as He is capable of dictating the truth to these modern apostles and prophets. God has not learned any thing in a thousand years. He knew just as much when He gave the first dictation as He does now, giving the last dictation, if He is giving any dictation at all. So I will stick to the old paths. Naturally a skeptic and preferring new things to old, I never so much as to-day felt the truth of the entire Bible, especially as I see into what spectacular imbecility men rush when they try to chop up the Scriptures with the meat-axe of their own preferences, now calling upon philosophy, now calling on the church, now calling on God, now calling on the devil. I prefer the thick, warm robe of the old religion—old as God—the robe which has kept so many warm amid the cold pilgrimage of this life and amid the chills of death. The old robe rather than the thin, uncertain gauze offered us by these wiseacres who believe the Bible in spots.

On July 27, 1814, at seventy-two years of age, expired Isabella Graham. She was the most useful woman of her day amid the poor and sick, at the head of the orphan asylums and Magdalen asylums, and an angel of mercy in hospital and reformatory. Dr. Mason, one of the mightiest men of his day, said at her funeral that she was mentally and spiritually the most wonderfully-endowed person he ever met. She was an impersonation of the most orthodox orthodoxy. Her last word was peace. As a sublime peroration to my sermon I will give an extract from her last will and testament, showing how one who believes in an entire Bible may make a glorious exit.

An extract from a will:

"My children and my grandchildren I leave to my covenant God, the God who hath fed me all my life with the bread that perisheth and the bread that never perisheth, who has been a Father to my fatherless children and a husband to their widowed mother thus far. And now receiving my Redeemer's testimony, I set to my seal that God is true; and believing the record of John that God hath given to me eternal life, and this life is in His Son, who, through the eternal Spirit overcomes without spot unto God, and being consecrated a priest forever, hath with His own blood entered into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for me. I also believe that He will perfect what concerns me, support and carry me safely through death, and present me to His Father, complete in His own righteousness, without spot or wrinkle. Into the hands of this redeeming God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost I commit my redeemed spirit.—Isabella Graham."

Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers. "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen and amen!"

An Explanation

What is this nervous trouble with which so many seem now to be afflicted. If you will remember a few years ago the word malaria was comparatively unknown—to-day it is as common as any word in the English language, yet this word covers only the meaning of another word used by our forefathers in times past. So it is with nervous diseases, as they and Malaria are intended to cover what our grandfathers called Biliousness, and are all caused by troubles that arise from a diseased condition of the Liver which in performing its functions finding it cannot dispose of the bile through the ordinary channels is compelled to pass it off through the system, causing nervous troubles, Malaria, Bilious Fever, etc. You who are suffering can well appreciate a cure. We recommend Green's August Flower. Its cures are marvelous.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the next Sept. term of the county court to be held in and for said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county on the first Tuesday of September, A. D., 1888 being September 4th, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., the following matters will be heard and considered.

The petition of James Mills for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of Jane Nisbet, late of the city of Janesville in said county, deceased.—Dated July 14th 1888.

By the Court:
J. W. SALE, County Judge.
NOLAN & CUNNINGHAM, Attorneys for petitioner.
jly16d3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, For Rock County—In probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the next Feb. term of the county court to be held in and for said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the first Tuesday of February, A. D. 1889, being February, 5th, A. D., 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., the following matters will be heard, considered and adjusted:

All claims against ANN RILEY, late of the city of Janesville, in said county deceased.

All such claims must be presented for allowance to said court, at the Court House, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on or before the 19th day of January A. D., 1889, or be barred.—Dated July 19th 1888.

By the Court,
J. W. SALE, Judge.
july20d4w

COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY—In Probate—In the matter of the estate of Huldah Ann Burgess, deceased.

Public notice is hereby given that at a special term of said court to be held in the court house, in the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, on the third Tuesday, of September, being the 18th day of September, A. D., 1888, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the matter of the petition of Charles E. Bowles and Amelia A. Lee, to this court, to find and determine who are all the heirs of such decedent and what were the respective rights and interests of the parties in the title of such decedent in the lands described in said petition and to enter a judgment in the above matter of such finding and determination, naming in such judgment the persons entitled to interests therein, and the part to which each was entitled will be heard.—Janesville, Wisconsin, August 1st, A. D., 1888. By the Court,

aug2d4w J. W. SALE, County Judge.

IN THE COUNTY COURT—FOR ROCK COUNTY—In probate—In the matter of the estate of Texanna B. Baker, deceased.

Public notice is hereby given that at a special term of said court, to be held at the court house, in the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, on the third Tuesday of September, being the 18th day of September, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the matter of the petition of Charles E. Bowles, and Amelia A. Lee, to this court, to find and determine who were all the heirs of such decedent and what were the rights and interests of the parties in the title of such decedent in the lands described in said petition and to enter a judgment in the above matter of such finding and determination, naming in such judgment the persons entitled to interests therein and the part to which each was entitled will be heard.—Janesville, Wisconsin, August 1st, A. D. 1888. By the Court,

aug2d3w J. W. SALE, County Judge.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY—In probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the next Sept. term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the first Tuesday of Sept. A. D., 1888, being September 4th, 1888, at 9 o'clock, a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of S. B. Kenyon for the adjustment and allowance of his account as administrator of the estate of David Kirkwood, late of the city of Janesville, in said county, deceased, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to such persons as are by law entitled thereto.—Dated Aug 1st 1888.

By the Court
aug3d3w J. W. SALE, County Judge.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY—Flora M. Blackmer, plaintiff: vs. Clarence C. Blackmer, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

DUNWIDDIE & GOLDIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. O. address Janesville, Rock County, Wis.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, on the 14th day of July, 1888.

july14d7w

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT COURT ROCK COUNTY.—James Kilmer, plaintiff, vs Mary Gallaher, Patrick Gallaher, John Gallaher, James Gallaher, Thomas Gallaher, Felix Gallaher, Catharine Gallaher, Maria Gallaher Henry Gallaher, and Mary Gallaher as administratrix de bonis non, with the will annexed of the estate of Felix Gallaher, deceased, defendants.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

FETHERS, JEFFRIS & SMITH, Plaintiff's attorney.
P. O. Address Janesville, Rock county, Wis.
july9 d7w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—STATE OF WISCONSIN COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—In probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the next February term of the County Court to be held in and for said County at the Court House, in the City of Janesville, in said county, on the first Tuesday of February, A. D., 1889, being February 5th, 1889, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following matter will be heard, considered and adjusted:

All claims against SARAH A. ROLSTON, late of the city of Janesville, in said county, deceased.

All such claims must be presented for allowance to said court, at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on or before the 3d day of January, 1889, or be barred. Dated July 3d, 1888.

By the Court.
J. W. SALE, Judge.
jly6d4w

WANTED

Men to travel on salary for the FONT HILL NURSERIES OF CANADA. $50 to $100 a month and expenses paid to sell our Canadian Grown Stock, previous experience not essential. Our stock sells well and gives better satisfaction than any other on the market. Address

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Madison, - - - Wisconsin.

R. W. Tansill & Co., 55 State St., Chicago, WANT ONE AGT (Merchant only) in Every Town for TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

E. B. HEIMSTREET, DRUGGIST.
Sole agent at Janesville.
jne1d1wly

LAWN TENNIS & CROQUET SETS out-door games of all descriptions.
BASE BALL & BOATING OUTFITS best grades at lowest prices.
FISHING RODS, TACKLE, ETC. all modern styles and improvements.
GUNS & Hunters' Accoutrements at less than manufacturers' prices.
JENNEY & GRAHAM GUN CO., Chicago. Send for Catalogue, and mention this paper.

THE GAZETTE.

THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF DAILY AND WEEKLY 8,430.

Subscription and Advertising Rates.

DAILY—Per year payable in monthly installments $6.50
WEEKLY—Per year, in advance 1.50

WE PUBLISH FREE,
Marriage, death and obituary notices, without poetry; also notices of church and society meetings.

WE PUBLISH AT HALF RATES,
Church and society notices of entertainments given for revenue.

WE CHARGE FULL RATES,
For cards of thanks, obituary poems, financial statements of insurance companies and all other classes of items not considered news.

THE GAZETTE
is the best advertising medium in Southern Wisconsin, and our rates are based on our circulation, and are cheap when so considered. Prices for local or display advertising cheerfully furnished on application.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

APRIL 18, 1883.

TUESDAY AUGUST 7.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A boat load of tea for 25 cents, at the Magnet.

WANTED.—A good girl for general housework. German preferred. Apply at 109 North Jackson St.

Very fine gauze underwear 25 cents, Gloves in great variety 10 cents a pair, umblers 30 cents a dozen at the Magnet.

FOR SALE.

A good family horse, harness and phaeton; also a very nice No. 9 Jewel range, can use either wood or coal for fuel; also an Adams and Westlake oil stove. All of the above will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. Rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished. Enquire at No. 100 Pleasant street, city.

Silk mitts, 10, 25 and 35 cents at the Magnet, buy a pair before they are all sold.

FOR SALE.—Handsome residence of W. S. Chase, corner South Academy and Center streets, fourth ward. Two lot frontage on Academy street. Finest and most central location in the city. Enquire on premises, 101 Academy street.

The finest assortment of autograph and photograph albums, cheap, at Sutherland's bookstore.

WANTED—Some man with $600 can double it in one year, by buying those five choice 4x8 lots, at $120 each now for sale by D. Conger.

Lot with new house and barn on Mineral Point avenue; cost $1800; will be sold for $1400. S. P. HOSKINS.

Campaign plates with pictures of all the candidates. Gold band and fine ware at Wheelock's.

Genuine School House shoes 80 and 90 cents, at Minor's.

Stylish hats that can be worn all the fall are offered at one-half former prices—in our millinery department:
ARCHIE REID.

A new line of box paper, writing and calling cards at King & Skelly's.

Chambray robes—a second large invoice just opened—11 yards of goods, 9 yards of embroidery—all for $1.50.
J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

The latest novelties in walking sticks at Ziegler's. Very cheap.

$750 for a house, barn and lot, with good well, on South Jackson street. (If taken soon.) D. CONGER.

Century for August, 29 cents at the Magnet, 21 Milwaukee street.

Money saved by purchasing your paper by the package and envelopes by the box at Sutherland's bookstore.

Two large iron chairs for piazza or lawn—painted red, for three dollars each, at Wheelock's.

FOR RENT—a first class dwelling with barn, Park avenue, fourth ward. Enquire of C. H. Keyes, at the premises or of L. B. Cutting.

A new supply of window shades and curtain cloth at Sutherland's Bookstore.

Under the pressure of matured claims, which admit of no other remedy than a sacrifice of value, $5,000 will buy (for a few days only) the finest and most extensive fruit farm of 35 acres, in southern Wisconsin, located in this city. On this farm are buildings that cost $4,000, with fifteen acres of choice varieties of small fruit, all in thrifty condition, from which $800 worth of strawberries alone were sold this season. $3,000 of purchase money can remain on the property at six per cent. It must be sold at once. C. E. BOWLES.

O. P. Bronson's is the place to buy your groceries cheap. Fruits and vegetables in their season.

Men's fine calf sewed boots for $2.00 Cash does it at Richardson, Whitton & Ray's.

15 bread tickets one dollar. Just think 30 five cent loaves at Denniston's.

House with lot and half on South East street, near high school—$1,800.
D. CONGER.

The highest market price paid for butter and eggs at O. P. Bronson's, No. 61 East Milwaukee street.

W. C. C. Summer Corsets—perfect fitting, at J. M. Bostwick & Sons'.

Why pay $2.40 for the Jefferson $2 shoe? Call at Richardson, Whitton & Ray's. Cash does it.

A black haircloth set, 7 pieces, can be had at a bargain at the stove and furniture store of S. F. Sanborn, 18 and 20 North Main street.

Our lawns and batiste that we have been selling at 12½ and 15 cents all reduced to 10 cents a yard.
J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

Just so—that our prices on parasols and umbrellas are lower than any line in the city. ARCHIE REID.

10 pieces of cream P K reduced to 12½ cents, former price 37½ cents.
J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

Why pay $2.40 for Men's calf, boots when you can buy a better pair for $1.75 at Richardson, Whitton & Ray's?

Go to O. P. Bronson's for your groceries, fruits and confectionery.

—Ink, mucilage, pens pencils etc., at King & Skellys.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Proceedings of the Regular Meeting of the Commissioners Last Evening.

A New Teacher in the First Ward—Water in the School Buildings — Miscellaneous Business.

President Sutherland was absent at last night's meeting of the board of education, and Commissioner McLean was called to preside, all being present except Commissioner Stevens.

The journal of the last regular and two special meetings was read and approved.

The city treasurer's monthly report for July gave the balance on hand at $11,524.28; received from the state, $5,656 94.

Sundry bills were presented, referred to the finance committee and allowed, amounting in all to $184.59.

Applications for school teachers' positions were received from Sophia Grove, Louise Herkimer and Maud Crane. Placed on file.

On motion of Commissioner Smith W. H. H. Macloon was allowed $1,000 on coal contract, the coal being already delivered.

The resignation of Miss Ella M. Godden, of the second primary department first ward, was received and accepted. Three candidates were voted for to fill the vacancy, to wit: Misses Crane, Tuckwood and Grove. On the second ballot Miss Clara Tuckwood received a majority and her election was made unanimous.

On motion of Commission Wilson the building committee was authorized to obtain water from the Water Works Company for three school buildings, namely: the fifth ward, central and second ward buildings, the committee to exercise discretionary powers.

On motion of Commissioner Kneff the janitor of the second ward school building was authorized to have the front fence removed.

On motion of Commissioner Smith, Commissioner Kneff was authorized to have the trees trimmed on the second ward school property.

On motion of Commissioner Smith, Superintendent Keyes was instructed to hold the necessary examinations of teachers requiring certificates in their several grades.

On motion adjourned.

BRIEFLETS.

—Bower City Band picnic to-morrow.

—It will now be a race for the fire hydrants.

—The Bower City Band at Pope's Springs on to-morrow.

—Good bye to the fire engines. "Good bye, my lover, good bye."

—Janesville City Lodge No, 90, I. O. O. F., occupy Odd Fellows' hall this evening—regular weekly meeting.

—Mis Bertha Warren, of Towanda, Pa., is in the city, the guest of Miss Carrie Perrigo, Ruger avenue, third ward.

—Mrs. L. A. Morse started this noon for the east. She expects to spend the coming year with friends at Somerville, Mass.

—Western Star Lodge No. 14, F. and A. M. assemble in regular semi-monthly communication this evening at Masonic hall.

—The picnic of the Tailor's Union at Pope's Springs yesterday was attended by a very large number, and all enjoyed a pleasant time in the cool shade.

—Baptist social at the residence of Captain A. M. Pratt, North Jackson street, first ward, this evening. Cake and ice cream, Friends of the society are invited.

—City Clerk P. S. Fenton will leave on to-morrow for a vacation of several days. He will first go to St. Louis, then west to Abilene, Kansas, to visit a brother. He may continue his journey still farther west. Mr. J. C. Fenton, his father who has been in Janesville some weeks visiting, will accompany him west. During Mr. Fenton's absence City Treasurer Murphy will be found at the city clerk's office ready to wait upon the callers.

—The excursion of railway conductors will take place on Sunday next. Round trip tickets to Oshkosh, $1.50. For sale at Palmer & Steven's drugstore, and at King & Skelly's book store. This is the cheapest excursion of the season, and is given under the auspices of Bower City Division No. 113, Order of Railway Conductors. It is desired that all who intend to participate in this excursion purchase their tickets at once, in order that ample accommodations may be provided.

—Assistant Superintendent J. R. Davenport, of the water works, who has charge of putting in the service pipes, has struck a new thing in laying such pipe from the mains to the street curbing. He digs down to the main and puts in his pipe connections. Next he attaches a small hose, to the tap, and also the end of the service pipes. His pipe now being all ready in sections, he turns on the water and the service pipe is worked through to the pit at the curbstone. All this is accomplished in one quarter the time occupied in the old way of drilling through from one pit to another, and at much less expense. This is Davenport's discovery, yet he has not applied for a patent.

TOBACCO SALES.

Sales of Seed Leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., Tobacco Brokers, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending Aug. 6, '88:

200 cases, crop of 1885, Pennsylvania, at 10½ to 14 cents.
350 cases, crop of 1886, Pennsylvania, at 6½ to 11½ cents.
200 cases, crop of 1887, Pennsylvania, at 10 to 12 cents.
250 cases, crop of 1887, Pennsylvania Havana, at 18 to 25 cents.
300 cases, crop of 1885, Dutch, at 9 to 10 cents.
150 cases, crop of 1886, Dutch, at 10 to 11 cents.
66 cases, crop of 1881, New England Havana, p. t.
150 cases, crop of 1887, New England Havana, at 17 to 26 cents.
150 cases crop of 1887, New England Havana Seed, at 13 to 18 cents.
125 cases, crop of 1887, New England Havana Seed, at 10 to 14 cents.
150 cases, crop of 1886, Wisconsin Havana, at 6 to 10 cents.
150 cases Sundries, at 5½ to 30 cents.
Total, 2,251 cases.

THE WATER WORKS ACCEPTED.

The New Arrangements in the Fire Department—Last Run of the Fire Steamers.

By an unanimous vote the common council at their meeting last evening, accepted the water works. This vote was taken after quite an animated discussion on the question raised regarding the pressure of water furnished by the stand pipe of the water works, that not being sufficient to fulfill the requirements of the franchise, and the points being settled by the mayor giving his opinion that the stand-pipe did not figure in the question at all. The fact as stated by the mayor, and affirmed by the city attorney, appeared to satisfy the aldermen that the water company would be compelled to so manage their works that pressure would be applied as wanted without delay, and the vote on accepting the plant was by ayes and nays and was unanimous.

By this action the city is now in possession of 180 double fire hydrants, situated on thirteen miles of main pipes. [See red lines on the little map issued by the Gazette Printing Co.] With the maximum pressure of the water works, each one of the hydrants is equal to a steam fire engine. These are now under the control of the chief engineer, subject to orders of the common council. The water company is to keep the hydrants in repair and the city pays an annual rental of $4,200 for the 180 hydrants.

By the former action of the council the acceptance of water works dispenses with further use of the fire engines, and they will no longer run to fires, the trip to the woolen mills at Monterey yesterday morning being their last.

There are some changes in the personal of the fire department. From now on the hose companies consist of two full-paid men and four call men each, and the hook and ladder truck is now manned by one paid man and four call men. This makes twenty-two men including the chief engineer and assistants in the fire department, instead of thirty-nine as formerly.

By vote of the council last evening, the mayor was requested to "give the engineers and firemen whose services are dispensed with by accepting the water works an honorable discharge," and no doubt handsome keepsakes will be prepared for them.

The engines have performed good work in the hands of the engineers whose services are now no longer required, and both Mr. Bauman and Mr. Slightam are deserving of the recognition intended by the vote of the council, as is also the other firemen who "step down and out."

That the city will now have better fire protection there is no doubt, and we may feel reasonably safe from any very extensive conflagration.

It is expected that the "swinging" harnesses ordered by the council some time ago will soon be ready for use, when the engines will be placed in a corner of their respective houses and probably labeled "for sale."

TRANSFERS OF ROCK COUNTY REAL ESTATE.

The following real estate transfers were recorded during the week ending Aug. 6, as reported by C. E. Bowles, Real Estate and Loan Agent:

John Abendroth to Gustav Manther part of block 28 Palmer & S. addition to Janesville	$ 700 00
Henry Hemming to Hugh M. Joyce lot 32 in Mitchell's 2d sub of part of lot 16 in Mitchell's addition, Janesville	1,010 00
Heber Helm to John Natesler w½ nw¼ section 15, Janesville	4,100 00
Mary McSwegin to C. A. Holcomb, lot 8 and part of lot 9 block 58 in Hinman's addition to Beloit	1,200 00
Lucy B. Crane to Julius F. Flint, lot 17 in block 1 in Walker's addition, Beloit	370 00
Eliza G. Whittley to Lucy J. Davey, lot 1 in block 8, Hield's add., Janesville	1,050 00
Daniel W. Ennis to Anna J. Brown, lot 19 in block 12 in Railroad addition, Janesville	300 00

Porter's Final Withdrawal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 6.—Emphatically and finally ex-Governor Porter has declared that under no circumstances can he now be induced to accept the Republican nomination for Governor. The men who have been clamoring for him this morning decided to not abandon the movement to force him into the race.

THE WEATHER.

At seven o'clock this morning the thermometer indicated 65 degrees above zero. Cloudy with northwest wind. At one o'clock p. m. the register was 93 degrees above zero. Partly cloudy with southeast wind. For the corresponding hours one year ago the register was 58 and 90 degrees above zero.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that bad taste in the month this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

EMERALD GROVE.

—Rev. T. S. Oadams and wife, of Lyons, Iowa, are visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McArthur's. Mr. Oadams has received a call from Maquoketa, Iowa, and will go there sometime in September.

—Hastings keeps the best brand of rolled oats, and is selling large quantities. Nothing better for breakfast in hot weather.

—Mrs. Florence Briggs, of Clinton, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

—The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold a pie social at the church parlors Friday evening, Aug. 17. All the young people are cordially invited.

—Mr. Alex McGregor started his steam thresher this week. Mr. C. H Stoller and J. T. Boynton are the first to employ his service.

—Hon. Geo. Beesly shows us a fine specimen of the Welcome oats grown on his place.

—Mrs. M. M. Humphrey, of Waterloo, Wis., a former resident of this place, made a flying visit here last Sunday attending divine service in one of the churches.

—The temperance concert was largely attended. It consisted of recitations, readings and singing. Mr. J. T. Wright of Janesville, was present and made some interesting remarks at the close.

—There will be a special school meeting of district No. 14, on Saturday, August 11th, at 8 o'clock p m., in the school house for the purpose of raising a sum of money for the purchase of new seats for the school house. All who are interested in the matter please be present.

—Rev. Dr. Higley, of Beloit, will preach in the Congregational church next Sunday a. m. in exchange with Mr. Jackson.

A Bargain.

A good chance to buy a home cheap We have for sale on easy terms, two houses and lots on Ravine street, first ward: For further particulars enquire at Kimball Hardware Co.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use Try them.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Proceedings of the Common Council Meeting Held Last Evening

The Water Works Accepted After Discussion on Some of the Franchise Stipulations.

The Opinions of the Mayor and City Attorney Freely Given in Answering Conundrums.

Considerable General and Miscellaneous Business Comes up for Consideration.

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening at the city hall, at which His Honor, Mayor Winans presided, all the aldermen answering to the roll call except Alds. Casey, Horn, and Judd.

The clerk read the journal of the proceedings of the last regular meeting and the same was approved.

Mayor Winans—In view of the completion of the water works and the desirability of taking some action—either accepting or rejecting the same—I have prepared the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The system of water works provided for by the contract of May 10th, 1887, with Messrs. Turner, Clarke & Rawson, has been fully completed and the tests called for have been made and meet the requirements of said contract; therefore, by the mayor and common council of the city of Janesville,

Resolved, That said water works be and the same are hereby approved and accepted, and that the hydrant rental begin from June 8th, 1888.

Resolved, That the acceptance of said water works shall not be construed or taken as consenting to the condition in which many of the streets have been left by said Turner, Clarke & Rawson in the construction of said water works, or as relieving or releasing them, their successors and assigns from any of the obligations imposed upon them by said contract.

Dated August 6, 1888.

Mayor Winans—I would say this by way of explanation, I called the attention of Messrs. Turner and Clarke to some of the streets, which in my judgment had not been restored to their former condition, and informed them that there had been considerable complaint made by citizens, and very justly. These gentlemen seemed to be surprised that Superintendent Croft had not made the repairs and restored the streets. They took Mr. Croft severely to task for this neglect in my presence, instructing him to have the work done, either under the direction of the street commissioner or the aldermen. There is a continual responsibility on the part of the water company to keep the streets in repair and the city, in accepting the works waive none of its rights contained in the contract. My knowledge of the gentlemen and the firm forming this company, is that they are responsible and their contract is in the nature of a perpetual obligation. The council, however, can take such action as they deem proper, but I would advise that you either accept or reject the plant.

The clerk presented a batch of miscellaneous bills against the various funds. Referred to the finance committee.

The July reports of the city treasurer, the judge of the municipal court and the board of education were received and appropriately referred.

The application and bond of J. H. Watson, asking for the transfer of the license held by E. T. Matthews to him was referred to the judiciary and license committees.

The clerk presented the tax rolls for 1888 to the council as completed Referred to the finance committee.

Ald. Conrad, of the finance committee, reported in favor of allowing sundry miscellaneous bills against the several funds aggregating as follows:—

General fund	$ 161 19
First ward fund	11 85
Second ward fund	115 91
Third ward fund	93 19
Fourth ward fund	111 75
Fifth ward fund	193 50
Fire and water fund	12 09
Total	$ 707 0[illegible]

The report was concurred in.

Ald. Conrad stated that the finance committee, after consulting with the aldermen from the first, fourth and fifth wards, had arrived at a satisfactory understanding relating to the bills for the paving of West Milwaukee street intersections, and the bills were reported back in accordance therewith and allowed.

Ald. Conrad reported back the tax-rolls as correct, and moved their acceptance. Adopted.

Ald. Conrad introduced the usual order, instructing the mayor and clerk to prepare and sign the usual warrant, attach the same to the tax-rolls and place the same in the hands of the treasurer for collection. Adopted.

Ald. Smith, of the judiciary committee, reported back the report of the municipal judge as correct. Accepted and filed.

Also, the bond of J. H. Watson (accompanying his application for the transfer of the Matthews license) as in due form and sureties good. Accepted and filed.

Ald. McLean, of the committee of fire and water, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted.

[JANESVILLE, Wis., August 6, '88

WHEREAS, At each alarm of fire, the fire police and others not actually connected with the fire department are in the habit of jumping upon the hose carriages and the hook and ladder truck and riding to the location of the fire, thereby overloading the teams and causing delays in reaching the fire, and at the same time overworking the horses and damaging them; therefore be it

Resolved, That the chief engineer be, and he is hereby directed to allow no persons to ride on either of the hose carriages or hook and ladder truck, except those actually employed as members of the fire department, when said companies are going to or returning from any fire alarm.

Ald. Smith, of the license committee, reported in favor of granting the transfere of the Mathew's license to J. H. Watson. Adopted.

Ald. Fathers, of the committee on schools, reported back the July report of the board of education as correct. Accepted and ordered published. (The report is published in another column.

Ald. Fathers, of the gas committee, reported in favor of erecting a gas lamp post on the southeast corner at the junction of Pleasant and South Academy streets Adopted.

Ald. Fathers, holding in his hand the preamble and resolution offered by the mayor at the beginning of the session:—If the adoption of this order as read by the mayor contemplates the disposal of the fire engines, I am not much in favor of it, as much valuable property in the out-lying districts of the city will be unprotected by the water works.

Mayor Winans—What protection to the outlying districts did you expect from thirteen miles of mains? Undoubtedly to protect all the outlying districts and property these mains will have to be extended. The city now has only a limited number of mains, and in order to protect all the outlying property it will be necessary to make extensions, which the company is compelled to do when ordered by the council.

Ald. Fathers—I understood, and so did many others, when the pipe line was adopted, that with sufficient pressure all or nearly all this property would receive protection from the water works. So far the tests had of the works do not verify this. With a pressure sufficient to throw six streams on the high school building this might be obtained but there is not sufficient pressure from the standpipe to do this. It will not put one stream on the Myers house with eight hundred feet of hose.

Ald. McLean—I would ask for the reading of the order—I was not present when it was first read.

The clerk read the order.

Ald. McLean—I move we take a ten-minute recess to talk over this matter.

The Mayor—If there is no objection the recess will be taken. There being none the council will take a recess.

The aldermen then gathered in an informal group and talked the matter over. On being called to order at the expiration of the recess.—

Ald. Fathers—The Water Company, in their franchise, agree "shall maintain at all times pressure of water sufficient to give such streams upon due notice and also so as to be able to throw and maintain six fire streams through eight hundred feet of two and a half inch hose above the roof of any building now existing in said city." I would like to have the mayor's opinion as to the meaning of the words "due notice" as here used.

Mayor Winans—"Due notice" means reasonable notice. It has no reference to the stand-pipe. Reasonable notice in case of fire alarms, means prompt action. They have obligated themselves to maintain pressure sufficient to give six or ten streams on due notice. No time is named, and properly. Mr. Croft informs me that the same difficulty was had at Racine, and it was finally settled by fixing the time at fifteen minutes. I said to Mr. Croft I did not think it required that; a tap of the bell was due notice, and the pressure must be given, and I suggested that no time be named. I should not advise fixing any time. Due notice simply means notice at the pumps that a fire is raging, and the water company is responsible if the pressure demanded is not applied immediately. I think it to be the duty of the company to keep a man in the pumping house all hours, and the pumps must be kept moving at all times. The contract does not stipulate what the stand-pipe will do, but the company has stipulated what they will do. If they bank their fires they assume a very great risk.

Ald. McLean—I would like to hear from the city attorney on this point.

City Attorney Doe—As I read the contract, the mayor is clearly right in what he said about "due notice." The company agree to maintain pressure at all times sufficient to furnish such streams on due notice. They must maintain this pressure. This last clause (reading that which refers to six streams in section six) has no reference to the other notice.

Ald. Norris—It has been demonstrated that they cannot furnish pressure to perform this with their stand-pipe. If they had to keep 100 pounds of steam on their boilers they would not think it economy to maintain the stand-pipe. They could not put six streams on the high school building with the stand-pipe. Had the company been compelled to keep up the pressure, probably they would not have built the stand-pipe. I think they intend to rely on the stand-pipe until they can raise sufficient steam to run their pumps.

Ald. McLean—The test on Friday night I thought was very satisfactory, when short lines of hose were used; but previous to that when a test was made through 800 feet of hose the stream just reached the fourth story windows of the Myers house.

Ald. Horn—The test last night when 1350 feet of hose were used was another fire test. The standpipe was not able to throw a stream fifteen feet; and two men could catch the water and carry it away in buckets. Had the required pressure been on the brush pile would have had no chance at all.

Mayor Winans—You now have thirteen miles of main pipe. How much property do you expect it will reach? The fire steamers are useless, it is folly to attempt to get them to a fire in the outlying districts. I am with you in this matter. If the works are not in accordance with the contract, don't accept them. If you are satisfied that they are, I think that they should be accepted. The company is under contract to do certain things therein named, and the city waives none of its rights by voting to accept the works now.

Time was occupied by several aldermen and the mayor relating to the manner of laying the pipe.

Ald. Baker—The property in the suburbs never had any protection from fire before the water works were put in.

Ald. Fathers—That is just why the water works were put in to protect this portion of the city. It was said that the entire city could be protected by it, and I think if the mains had been judiciously distributed we would have better protection than we now have.

Ald. McLean stated that four hydrants in the vicinity of the woolen mill were in a leaky condition, and in cold weather would freeze and be useless. He inquired if there were penalties for such neglect of hydrants.

The Mayor—The company is undoubtedly liable for damages under their contract. But, I hardly think it the province of the council to adopt an ordinance placing a penalty. That would properly come before a court.

Ald. McLean—I move to adopt the resolution as offered by the mayor.

The motion was adopted—all voting in the affirmative.

Ald. Baker, granting F. A. Bennett permission to occupy portions of Wall and Franklin streets with building material. Adopted.

At the request of Ald. Smith, Ald. Horn explained his action as chairman of the bridge committee in laying new walks on Court street bridge.

Mayor Winans read the following:—

Gentlemen of the Council;

With the completion and acceptance of the water works system and the reorganization of the fire department I take, the liberty of making the following recommendations for your early consideration:

FIRST, That the two steam fire engines be sold at the first favorable opportunity; that the hook and ladder trucks and west side hose cart and horses be transferred to the east side engine houses where in my judgement there is ample room for their accommodations.

SECOND, That alternations be made in the west side engine building as follows; By fitting up the first or ground floor for the city library and for offices for the city treasurer, city clerk and police headquarters, Enlarge the two offices now used by clerk and treasurer by taking in the hallway between the council room and said offices. This would give ample accommodation for the municipal court and make its location central and more convenient.

THIRD, Or if thought best for the city that two lots, one on each side of the river be purchased at moderate cost and that inexpensive buildings be erected on each for the accommodation of the hose carts and horses and the ladder truck. If this should be done I see no reason why the city might not sell the east side engine house property.

If what I have suggested should be done, the city would have a good and complete city hall freed from the present objections thereto, and all need of a new structure for city purposes would be avoided. It would save to the city the annual rent now paid for library rooms and would place the library and city offices upon the ground floor and easy of access by the public.

The expense of the changes suggested on the west side building would be inconsiderable and when made furnish to the city all accommodations needed for years to come.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN WINANS, Mayor.

August 6, 1888.

Referred to committe on fire and water.

Ald. Fathers, for the cleaning of street aprons after each rain storm. Adopted

Ald. Horn, For a stone crosswalk at the intersection of Washington avenue and Academy street, Adopted.

At the suggestion of Mayor Winans, Ald. Conrad moved that the city attorney be directed to prepare the necessary amendents to the "health ordinance." Adopted.

Ald. McLean, that the mayor be instructed to give the engineers of the fire steamers and that portion of the fire department whose services have been dispensed with by the acceptance of the water works, an honorable discharge.

Ald. Norris, for a side walk in the fourth ward. Adopted.

Ald. Fathers, for a concrete sidewalk in the third ward on South Main street. Adopted.

City Attorney Doe presented an ordinance relating to placing flagmen at the railway crossings. The rules were suspended and the ordinance was passed. The ordinance is published in another column.

Ald. McLean, for the painting of the bridge railings. Adopted.

Ald. Fathers, giving Mills Brothers permission to construct a sewer from the Myers house to the river. Adopted.

Ald. Fathers, for the enforcement of ordinance No. 78. Adopted.

The city attorney was directed to prepare an amendment to the ordinance allowing the railroads ten minutes on the streets with their cars, fixing the time at five minutes.

On motion the council adjourned.

The chief agent in lengthening life by producing perfect health, is Vinegar Bitters.

FONTANA PARK.

Janesville people who desire to spend a day at Geneva Lake, should bear in mind that the seven o'clock morning train connects at Sharon with Pat Gibbons' 'bus line for Fontana park, reaching there at 10 a. m. The 'bus leaves at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, arriving at Sharon in time to meet the train north. On Sunday evenings the vestibule train will stop at Sharon for Janesville passengers.

DEVIL'S LAKE.

Excursion to this marvelous lake Sunday Aug. 12, over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Round trip only $2. Clinton Junction 9:10 a. m. and Janesville 9:35 a. m. Leave Devil's Lake at 7 p. m.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by F. Sherer & Co

JULY SCHOOL REPORT.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 2d, 1888.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report herewith an itemized statement of disbursements on account of public schools of the city of Janesville for the month of July, 1888, as follows:

July 6, Recorder Printing Co., printing reports, etc	$ 80 65
July 6, Wray & Blair, plans for addition to 1st ward school house	15 00
July 6, C M. Schwartz, cartage	2 00
July 6, All Souls church, rent of rooms for school	105 00
July 29, A. M. McDougall, for estimate of work on building	305 15
July 29, C. H. Keyes, salary for June and July (two months)	250 00
	$ 757 80

AND ON 2D WARD SCHOOL HOUSE FUND.

July 6, Nowlan & Wilcox, estimate on 2d ward school house	740 00
July 31, Nowlan & Wilcox, estimate on 2d ward school house	2,238 92
	$3,735 92

Respectfully submitted,
J. C METCALF,
Clerk of Board of Education.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., County attorney, Clay Co., Tex. says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. I am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1 at F. Sherer & Co's.

HIRSUTE ELECTROLYSIS.

Destroying Hair by Means of a Needle Heated to Incandescence.

The method of destroying hair follicles in the pores of the skin by means of a needle heated to incandescence by an electric current after insertion, has, says the *Electrical Review*, set many a woman rejoicing in the annihilation of mustaches of various degrees of visibility, or perhaps in the path made between meeting eyebrows, or even in the destruction, root and branch, of a stubborn tuft of hair growing from cheek or jaw like sedge grass in a field; and she has thanked electricity for the removal of at least one incubus to beauty, doubtless relating in confidence the depilatory experience as one of the wonders of that "great force."

But is it truly a wonder when a white-hot platinum needle singes out the root of the hair that it kills the hair? How could it be otherwise? "What is to hinder?" as the man said when called upon to admire the Falls of Niagara as a great wonder of nature. And he gave a description of his idea of wonder that the water should flow up the stream and ascend the falls.

In this case the method used would be much more truly wonderful if the dermatologist should reverse the action of his apparatus and raise a capillary crop *ad libitum*. As Carlyle says: "Instead of carrying the torch for burning let him wield the hammer for building."

Picture to yourself a gilded youth sitting in an operating chair like those in tonsorial emporiums, having side whiskers or mustache germinated according to the whim of the hour, while there could be a resurrection on the shiny occupits of those whose foreheads extend pretty well toward the spinal column.

If Captain Gulliver, of blessed memory, gave as his judgment that the man who caused two blades of grass to grow where one grew before was worthy of the prize offered by the King of Lilliput, how much more shall be the reward of those who cause spears of hair to grow where none grew before—that is, since before the war.

As the locomotive has not dispensed with the service of horses, so the second form of this apparatus would not obviate all needs of its present application. For, in addition to the purposes before alluded to there would still remain men desiring more or less of a beard removed, yet not wishing either to shave or to be shaved, and then there would still be those desirous of posing as a phrenological phenomenon, who would have the area of the forehead enlarged accordingly.

All these matters furnish a promising field for those who can reverse the action of hirsute electrolytic process, and raise capillary crops. The field may not be entirely overrun, for there are everywhere persons who, like the knight in Hudibras—

Can discern and divide
The hair 'twixt south and southwest side,

and some may yet have their old preferences for hair-cut and shave, while others may be so lost to youthful vanity as to preserve their denuded scalp in all its present polish.

One Great Merit

Of that Beautifier of the teeth, SOZODONT, is that its effect upon the mouth is refreshing, while as a means of cleansing the teeth, and improving the breath, it stands alone.

Men's all soled shoes for $1.00 a pair at Richardson, Whitton & Ray's, Cash does it.

Ask for the John E. Fitzgerald whisky recommended by all leading physicians. Sold only at M. A. Cox's place, 118 West Milwaukee street.

There is no one in the city can show as fine a line of correct new styles in hats as "Ziegler", the Main and Milwaukee street clothier.

Always the first to show a line of new fall dress goods, early purchasers will find a good line of wool Henriettas, Camellets and Serges in all the desirable fall shades, at prices less than the same goods will be sold for later on.
BORT, BAILEY & CO.

FOR SALE—The Weber piano—Apply at Singer office, 38 South Main street Janesville, Wis.

Choice figs just received at Denniston's

Our 19 cent ladies' vest is a hummer
ARCHIE REID.

Dakota Hot Springs.

Located in the Black Hills of Dakota, are reported as accomplishing wonders in the way of curing obstinate cases of rheumatism and kindred complaints.

The Chicago & Northwestern railway runs fast trains carrying sleeping cars between Chicago and Buffalo Gap., Dak., with only one change, from which point the springs are most readily accessible.

Excursion tickets at special rates are now on sale. For full particulars apply to any ticket agent, or address the General Passenger Agent C. & N. W. Ry. at Chicago.

New Vestibuled Trains.

The fast Overland Express trains on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway are now fully equipped with vestibuled baggage cars, coaches, dining cars and sleepers. The overland express runs daily in both directions between Chicago and Council Bluffs, connecting westbound with fast trains to Denver, Salt Lake, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and all Pacific Coast points, and east bound with fast trains between Chicago and eastern cities.
E. P. WILSON, G. P. A.

Storage Warehouse.

Messrs. Kimball & Hall, furniture dealers, West Milwaukee street, have plenty of room in their large Wall street warehouse for the storage of household goods and merchandize, which they will lease on reasonable terms. Apply at the store, first west of postoffice.

THE GAZETTE STEAM BINDERY

Facilities for Doing Special Work at Low Rates.

The Gazette Steam Bindery has now a special binding for the "Pictorial History of the World's Great Nations," and is prepared to do this work in a first class manner, cheaper than any New York or Chicago bindery. Subscribers to this work will do well by calling at the Gazette Bindery before placing their orders for binding. We have a fine line of samples on exhibition.

Save your old books and send them to the Gazette Steam Bindery for repairs or re-binding. Such work costs but little, and your books will be made to appear new. Prices for this class of work very reasonable at the Gazette Steam Bindery

COMMERCIAL NEWS

JANESVILLE MARKETS

CORRECTED BY FRANK GRAY.

JANESVILLE, Aug. 6, 1888

FLOUR—Best Patent $1.30 per sack; second $1 20
WHEAT—Winter 70@80c; spring 65@78c
RYE—In request at 44@46 per 60 lb.
BARLEY—ranges at 35@50c according to quality
CORN—New shelled 60 lbs. 48@50c, ear 75 lbs. 48@50c.
OATS—Old, 32@34c. New, 23@25c.
GROUND FEED—$1 10 @$1 15 per 100 lbs.
MEAL—$1 10 per 100 lbs. Bolted $1 30
BRAN—50c per 100.
HAY—Timothy for ton $6@$8, other kinds 4@5.
CLOVER SEED—$3.50@3.75 per bushel.
TIMOTHY SEED—$1.30@1.90 per 45 lbs
POTATOES—40@50 per bushel.
BUTTER—Good supply 12@14c.
EGGS—Fresh at 12@13c per dozen
WOOL—Washed 22@25c, unwashed 16@18c
HIDES—Green 3c@4c. Dry 8@10c.
PELTS—Range at 50@50c each.
LIVE STOCK—Hogs $5 50 @5 80 per, 100 lbs Cattle $4 50@$5 50.

Rock County Republican Convention

A Republican county convention is hereby called to meet at the court house in the city of Janesville, at twelve o'clock noon, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1888, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the several county offices, and for the consideration of such business as may properly come before the convention.

The several towns and wards will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Beloit, Bradford, fifth ward city of Janesville two (2) each; Avon, Harmony, Janesville, Johnstown, LaPrairie, Magnolia, Rock, first ward city of Beloit, three (3) each; Center, Fulton, Lima Newark, Plymouth, Porter, Turtle, City of Edgerton, second and fourth wards city of Beloit third ward city of Janesville, four (4) each; Spring Valley, third ward city of Beloit, second ward city of Janesville, five (5) each; fourth ward city of Janesville, (6) Clinton and first ward city of Janesville, seven (7) each Milton eight (8) Union nine (9.)

By Order of the County Committee.
W. T. VANKIRK,
R. J. BURDGE,
M. V. PRATT,
S. C. CARR,
SILAS WARD,
Republican County Committee.
Janesville, Wis. August 1st, 1888.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Ladies in quest of stylish millinery that is the real article, should know the fact that Miss O'Neil at Archie Reid's is offering at one-half price the entire line of new novelties. No stock in Southern Wisconsin can compare.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES—They have come, a complete line of the celebrated Star Shirts Waists at Zeigler's. The only perfect fitting waist made. Your early inspection is solicited.

For Photograph albums and scrap books go to King & Skelly's book store

I have Peckham's Genuine Jack-Knife shoes; and will sell them at cost, and give a jack-knife, too.
J. B. MINOR.

Ladies' Glazed Dongola Button Shoes for $1.00 a pair. Cash does it at Richardson, Whitton & Ray's.

Kid gloves—We offer 50 dozen at 25 cents a pair, worth 75 cents—worth noticing.
J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

We offer our entire line of fine Pacific Lawns and Batiste, including plain blacks, pinks, blues, etc., at 8c, per yard, they are worth 12½ and 15 cents.
ARCHIE REID.

House and two lots on South Main street, residence of the late S. Heimstreet, must be sold before October 1st. Terms easy. Enquire at Heimstreet's drug store.

Every lady that has looked at our 50-cent all-wool Serge, 40 inches wide, say it is the best value they ever saw for the money. We have it in all desirable shades. BORT, BAILEY & CO.

Something new—our 54-inch Camelletts at $1.25—value $1.50, in all the new fall shades. BORT, BAILEY & CO.

The best and cheapest croquet sets and hammocks at King & Skelly's.

WANTED.

MALE HELP WANTED—We wish to employ a few salesmen on salary to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade of all the leading cities and towns. We are the largest manufacturers of our line in the country. Send two cents in stamps for full particulars. No postals answered. Centennial M'f'g Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A MAN OF TEMPERATE AND steady habits, seeking employment, to represent an old established house in his own state. Salary $70 to $100 per month. Reference exacted. SUPT. MANUFACTURING HOUSE, 22 Reade St., N. Y.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical that the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street New York

CITY TAXES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual warrant for the collection of the City Taxes for the year 1888 is now in my hands and that I will receive said taxes at my office in this city, until the 1st day of September 1888, after which I shall proceed to collect the same as the law directs.
M. MURPHY,
Treasurer of the city of Janesville.
Dated August 7th, 1888.

AN ORDINANCE to amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance requiring the railway companies to place flagmen at certain street crossings and to plank said crossing to the full width thereof."

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.

Ordinance No. 110 entitled "An ordinance requiring the railway companies hereinafter named to place flagmen at certain street crossings and to plank said crossings to the full width thereof," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company are, and each of them is hereby required to keep a flagman at each of the following street crossings in said city, at all times between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 10 o'clock p. m, to-wit:

At the Jackson street crossing, at the High street crossing, at the Academy street crossing, at the Wall street crossing, and at the Pleasant street crossing; and by its flagmen to seasonably warn all persons about to pass over any of said crossings of danger from approaching or passing engines or cars

SECTION 2. Each of said railway companies is hereby required to place and maintain planks, and keep the same in good repair, between the rails of each of its tracks, and also so far as its land or right of way does or may extend between its tracks and the tracks of any other adjoining railway company, except where such railway crosses a street, above the same, upon a bridge or trestle work, to the full width of each of said respective streets and to a height equal to the height of said rails at said crossings.

SECTION 3. If either of said companies shall fail to comply with any of the requirements of this ordinance, such company so failing shall pay to the city of Janesville the sum of fifty (50) dollars for each such failure or neglect of duty. Each day that such company shall fail to keep a flagman at each of said Jackson, High, Academy, Wall and Pleasant street crossings at all times between the hours above mentioned, or shall fail to plank any street crossing, and keep the same in repair, to the full width of the street and the full height of the rails as herein set forth, shall be deemed a failure to comply with this ordinance.

SECTION 4. Nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed as an assent by said city to any unreasonable use, now or hereafter, of said streets or of any street by said companies, or either of them.

SECTION 2.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Passed August 6th, 1888.
Approved:
JOHN WINANS, Mayor.
P. S. FENTON, City Clerk.